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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 140 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

NEGUS DISPUTES ITALIAN RAJ

HUNT FOR "LAL DHANDORA"

House Raids And Searches In Punjab: But Nothing Incriminating Found

LAHORE, June 11.

The police raided to-day the houses of Gopal Singh Kaumi and Giani Hira Singh Dard and the office of the "Kundan," a weekly, under Section 19 of the Press Emergency Act in quest of the pamphlet No. 5 named "Lal Dhandora" recently proscribed. Nothing incriminating was found.

A report from Sheikhupura says that similar searches were conducted in the village houses of some Socialist workers at Nankana Saheb and Chuharkana. Nothing incriminating was found in those houses also.—United Press.

WILL DR. MALAN MEET GANDHIJI?

Speculation About Personnel Of Union Govt.'s Delegation

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Will Dr. Malan come out to India? Will he meet Gandhiji and discuss South African problem? These questions are being eagerly discussed in political circles in connection with the official announcement that a representative delegation from the Union of South Africa will shortly visit India. As it is purely a friendly visit and they are coming as guests of the Government of India with a view to improve the relations of goodwill between the two countries its real value lies in the extent of friendly understanding which it established and happy impressions which it leaves on both sides. The official communique does not disclose the personnel of the delegation and the detail's of the itenerary but one may express the hope that it will include Dr. Malan and the delegation will have an opportunity to meet Gandhiji before they leave the country.

BOGEY OF MOSCOW MONEY AGAIN

Cry For More Stringent Measures Against Ex-Detenus

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The "Statesman" publishes a lengthy communication from its correspondent describing the various activities of some of the Trade Union organizations, Youth organizations and other smaller bodies, that work among the ryots and suggesting that those activities are Communistic and as such are fraught with potential danger to the State and urging the Government to institute special legislation not only for preservation of law and order but also for the very existence of Government as was necessary in the prolonged fight with terrorism.

REVOLUTION SCARE.

Describing the "modus operandi" of these bodies the correspondent says that the detenus and ex-detenus have been converted to communist ideal and they along with some Labour leaders attempt at first to disturb the placid contentment of the masses and then to inculcate the principle of communism thinly veiled beneath the less minatory pseudonym of Socialism. They hope to utilise large bands of unemployed towards bringing about a mass revolution. These leaders, who are in constant touch with Russia from where also come supplies of money, aim at a complete overthrow of Government by armed rising.

The correspondent believes that the principal driving forces for such debacle are centred in Calcutta with remifications spread far and wide in distant villages and apprehends Communist activities in this country will be doubled after the new Constitutional changes are inaugurated.—United Press.

New Constitution Will Lead To Disaster

JINNAH BOARD WARNS PARLIAMENT

But Agrees To Work Provincial Scheme For What It Is Worth

LAHORE: June 11.

After about thirty hours' heated debate extending over four days the Muslim League Parliamentary Board adopted the election manifesto to-day, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

Setting forth the League's policy 'vis-a-vis' the New Constitution the manifesto says:—

"The League considers that having regard to the conditions prevailing at present in the country, the Provincial Scheme of the Constitution be utilised for what it is worth, in spite of the most objectionable features contained therein, which render the real control and responsibility of Ministry and Legislature over the entire field of the Government and administration nugatory.

NEW CONSTITUTION UNACCEPTABLE.

The League is clearly of the opinion that the All-India Federal Scheme of the Central Government embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is fundamentally bad. It is most reactionary, retrograde, injurious and fatal to the vital interests of British India 'vis-a-vis' the Indian States, and it is calculated to thwart and delay indefinitely the realisation of India's most cherished goal of complete responsible Government, and is totally unacceptable.

WARNING TO PARLIAMENT.

The League considers that the British Parliament should still take the earliest opportunity to review the whole situation afresh regarding the Central Scheme before it is inaugurated or else the League feels convinced that the present scheme will not bring peace and contentment to the people, but on the contrary, it will lead to disaster if forced upon and persisted in, as it is entirely unworkable in the interests of India and her people.

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

But it will be observed that as the Provincial Scheme embodied in the Government of India Act is going to be enforced in the course of the next year, the League has decided, that having regard to the conditions prevailing at present in the country, the Provincial Scheme of the Constitution be utilised for what it is worth."

PLAN OF WORK.

Defining the main work in Legislatures, the manifesto concludes:

"The main principles on which we expect our representatives in various legislatures to work will be

(1) that the present Provincial Constitution and the proposed Central Constitution should be replaced immediately by a democratic full self-government and

(2) that, in the meantime, the representatives of the Muslim League in various legislatures will utilise the legislatures in order to extract the maximum benefit out of the Constitution for the uplift of people, in various spheres of national life.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY.

A Muslim League Party must be formed as a corollary, so long as separate electorates exist, but they would be free to co-operate with any group or groups whose aims and ideals are approximately the same as those of the All-India Muslim League.

The League appeals to Mussalmans that they should not permit themselves to be exploited on economic or any other grounds which will break up the solidarity of the community."—United Press.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

Ambitious Programme Of National Work

LAHORE, June 11.

The Manifesto of the Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board lays down the following programme for the ensuing elections:—

To protect the religious rights of the Mussalmans, in which connection, in all matters of purely religious character, due weight shall be given to the opinions of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind and the Mujtahids.

REPRESSIVE LAWS MUST GO.

To make every effort to secure the repeal of all repressive laws.

To reject all measures which are detrimental to the interest of India, and which encroach upon the fundamental liberties of the people and lead to the economic exploitation of the country.

To reduce the heavy cost of the administrative machinery, central and provincial, and to allocate substantial funds for nation-building departments.

To nationalise the Indian Army and reduce the military expenditure.

To encourage the development of industries including village industries.

To regulate currency and exchange and prices in the interest of the economic development of the country.

RURAL DRIVE.

To stand for the social, educational and economic uplift of the rural population.

To sponsor measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness

To make elementary education free and compulsory.

To protect and promote the Urdu language and script.

To devise measures for the amelioration of the general conditions of Mussalmans and

To take steps to reduce the heavy burden of taxation and to create healthy public opinion and general political consciousness throughout the country.—A.P.

WANTED SAFEGUARDS.

The election Manifesto briefly reviews the work of the League since its inception in 1906, and says that while the Muslims have stood shoulder to shoulder with the sister communities and have not lagged behind in sacrifices and patriotic co-operation with the Hindus, they as a minority, maintain the principle that their position in any future government should be protected and safeguarded

The Manifesto asserts that this does not savour of communalism, but that in the interest of stable national government, the Minorities should be made to feel that they can rely upon the Majority with a complete sense of confidence and security.

After reiterating the League resolution on the new Constitution passed at the Bombay session, the Manifesto points out how under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms "such power as was available had been captured by the reactionary conservative element in combination with a coterie of men whose sole aim and object was to secure offices and places for themselves" and in combination with Government, they had been a hindrance and obstacle in the way of pro-

(Continued on Page 7.)

REBELLION IN OCCUPIED AREAS

Old Regime Still In Force In Western Ethiopia

LONDON: June 11.

The populations of several occupied provinces in Abyssinia are rising against the oppressors and the Western third part of Ethiopia is completely governed by the old authorities, declared the Negus when he attended his first public function in London,—the League of Nations' Union luncheon at which he was the guest of honour.

The Emperor who was accompanied by the Crown Prince and his daughter, Princess Tashai, spoke in Amharic. He added he favoured continued confidence in the League.

Professor Gilbert Murray, who presided, asserted that one jarring note which Sgr. Mussolini could not silence amid all his noisy jubilation was the voice of the whole of the civilized world proclaiming contempt for his braggadacio and detestation of his crime and cruelty.—Reuter.

Ethiopian Princess Visits Commons

RUGBY, June 10.

The Negus' daughter Princess Tsahai, who accompanied him to London was conducted over the Houses of Parliament by one of the women members this afternoon and was present in the Ladies Gallery at the Common's during question time.—B. O. W.

FRENCH LABOUR BILLS

Special Commission Of Chamber Completes Examination

PARIS, June 11.

A Special Commission of the Chamber has completed the examination of the Government's five Labour Bills which will be submitted to the House this afternoon.

The Cabinet meeting this morning decided to table a Bill raising the school age and lowering the age limit for Civil servants in order to provide an outlet for youths.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE SPREADS IN S. FRANCE

Newspaper And Transport Employees Join Movement

MARSEILLES, June 11.

The employees of hotels and cafes have declared a general strike this morning. Butchers and their assistants likewise struck although it is expected that the smaller shops will remain open. The situation has improved in Northern France where over 300,000 have returned to work and 30,000 will return to work at Valenciennes. The outstanding disputes are likely to be settled swiftly.

The movement is spreading to the south and south-west. Oil employees have stopped work. Traffic in Nantes and Marseilles has been dislocated by transport and newspaper strikes.

It is reported that the movement is spreading to the African colonies.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION

LE HAVRE, June 11.

An agreement has been reached with the employees and the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique.—Reuter.

PARIS CAFES RE-OPEN

PARIS: June 11.

The cafes re-opened early this afternoon.—Reuter.

Thomas Makes His Exit From Commons

AND BUTT FOLLOWS SUIT

Baldwin Praises "Jimmy's" Work: But Doors Of House Are Closed To Him

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. H. Thomas announced that he was resigning his seat for Derby and was not contesting the bye-election.

Sir Alfred Butt also announced his resignation from Clapham.

Mr. Thomas reiterated that he never consciously gave the budget secret away.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, June 11.

Two crestfallen figures, Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt, both clad in blue lounge suits, spoke in the House of Commons for the last time this afternoon. A crowded House felt keenly their acute distress and listened to their statements in unbroken silence.

Mr. Thomas, speaking in a low voice, said he intended to accept without challenge the Tribunal's findings. He never, consciously, gave away the budget secret.

THOMAS' THANKS.

Although he had been advised to resign his seat and contest, by-election, the dictates of his conscience prevented him from following that course. He thanked all parties for their kindness and generosity over his 27 years membership of the House. He hoped he had contributed to what to-day is almost the only bulwark of democratic Government in the world.

"GRAVE INJUSTICE."

Sir Alfred Butt followed. He emphatically denied that any Cabinet Minister had consciously or unconsciously disclosed any confidential information. He complained of grave injustice, because the findings were upon evidence which did not justify a trial. Sir Alfred Butt likewise announced his resignation.

PAINFUL SCENE.

Premier Baldwin said that the House had just witnessed a most painful scene. After acknowledging gratefully Mr. Thomas' work in the Cabinet, Premier Baldwin said that they had no other course, but to accept the Tribunal's findings which was not a finding of guilt under the Official Secrets Act, but a finding of unauthorised disclosure. Mr. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt had taken the right course in resigning.

FULL EXPIATION

Speaking with emotion Mr. Baldwin said that both had made expiation in full for whatever stigma there was and would remain for all time without any possibility of appeal. "They have left the House for the last time and it is closed to them."

Mr. Baldwin concluded with a brief reference to the careless and unthinking cruelty of modern publicity to which Mr. Thomas and Sir Alfred Butt had been subjected for weeks.—Reuter.

PRECAUTION AGAINST BUDGET LEAKAGE

LONDON: June 11.

With the object of preventing repetition of budget insurance scandal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in the debate in the Commons announced he had asked the Committee of Lloyds to undertake to accept no budget risks between the end of the financial year and the day the budget statement was made and the Lloyds had expressed their readiness to do their utmost to adopt the suggestion.—Reuter's Special.

India Office Converted Into Burma Office

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hall asked the Prime Minister what steps he proposed to take for fulfilling the responsibilities of Government due to the Government of Burma Act.

Mr. Baldwin replied that Government had come to the conclusion that following the separation of Burma from India, it would be necessary to have the Secretaryship of State for Burma and also a new office of Parliamentary under-Secretary of State for Burma.

For reasons of practical convenience the Secretaryship of State and Parliamentary under-Secretaryship for Burma would, for the present, be held by the same persons as the Secretaryship of State and Parliamentary under-Secretaryship for India, and the Burma Office would be housed in the India Office (Cheers and laughter.) —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MUSLIM LEADERS ON SHAHIDGANJ DISPUTE.

LAHORE, June 11.

A statement has been issued to the Press in connection with Shahidganj signed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Nawab Ismail Khan, Choudhuri Khaliquzaman, Syed Ahmad Ali Khan Dehlavi, Nawab Zada Liaqut Ali Khan, Mr. A. N. Ispahani, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Ismail Chundrigar, Choudhri Abdul Aziz, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi and Mr. Abdur Rahaman Siddiqi.

The statement runs as follows:—"During our stay in Lahore, it has been brought home to us forcefully that there exists a strong feeling and excitement among the Mussalmans of the Punjab, over the situation created by the recent judgment in the Shahidganj case, especially in view of the Judge's findings. No doubt, it is open to the Mussalmans to prosecute the case in higher courts, and it is obvious that by the time they reach the final tribunal, it will take at least three years, which means a prolonged litigation and the continuation of the excitement.

We are authoritatively informed that it is not possible to persuade the Sikhs to come to any amicable settlement.

This situation appears to be fraught with a serious danger to the peace and tranquility of the Lahore City and the Punjab province. We, therefore, urge the Government of the province to take steps by executive or legislative measures to find any immediate solution.

At the same time we feel sure that the Mussalmans will not depart from peaceful and constitutional methods in carrying on their agitation."—United Press.

INDIAN TEAM'S DEFEAT

Vizianagram's Extremely Risky Declaration Brings It About

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 11.

In the two-day match, the Durham beat the Indian Touring Team by five wickets.

In their second innings, the Durham scored 203 for five wickets.

Indians 174 and 203 for three (declared).

Durham 176 and 203 for five

Resuming their first innings today against the Indian Tourists, the Durham XI were all out for 176.

The weather was fine and the wicket good.

Durham's last three wickets enabled their side to top the Indian first innings score by 2 runs. Dodson remained unbeaten with 52 runs. Bannerjee was the most successful bowler taking five wickets for 54 runs.

In the second innings, Wazirali batted for 150 minutes, and hit 23 fours. He scored with perfect freedom on both sides of the wicket.

Vizianagram's declaration was extremely risky, but a sporting one.

The Durham are regarded as one of the fastest scoring sides in minor counties. Parnaby and Randle hit up 109 in 80 minutes before Parnaby was out. Randle hit 1 six and 9 fours. The Durham scored the needed runs to win in 105 minutes, winning with four minutes to spare.

DURHAM—(1ST INNINGS).

Randle b Amarnath	17
Parnaby b Bannerjee	6
Gibbon b Bannerjee	13
Adamson l.b.w., b Bannerjee	0
Hickman b Bannerjee	1
Close b Bannerjee	0
Carr c Hindlekar, b Elahi	45
Dodson (not out)	52
Howell l.b.w. (N), b Elahi	20
Austin b Elahi	8
Ellis c Wazir Ali, b Palia	7
Extras	7
Total	176

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Bannerjee 21|5|54|5; Gopalan 0|36; Amarnath 1|27; Palia 1|14 and A. Elahi 3 for 38.

INDIANS—(2ND INNINGS).

Wazir Ali (not out)	139
Merchant l.b.w. b Ellis	2
Amarnath l.b.w. b Ellis	4
Jai b Howell	35
Ramaswamy (not out)	21
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wkts, declared)	203

FALL OF WICKETS:—Merchant was out at 8, Amarnath at 30 and Jai at 116.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Carr 0 for 37; Gibbons 0 for 14; Ellis 2 for 40 and Howell 1 for 73.

DURHAM—2nd Innings.

Parnaby c Hindlekar b Bannerjee	39
Randle b Bannerjee	85
Gibbons b Bannerjee	0
Carr b Bannerjee	31
Close (not out)	22
Hickman c Hindlekar b Bannerjee	13
Howell (not out)	9
Extras	4
Total (for 5)	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bannerjee 15|0|65|5; Amarnath 0 for 66; Gopalan 0 for 25; Palia 0 for 43.

S. P. MOOKHERJEE SEES SUBHAS BOSE

CALCUTTA, June 11.

A Kurseon message states that Mr. S. P. Mookherjee who has just had extension for another term of two years in the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, interviewed Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to-day on his way from Darjeeling to Calcutta.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match for an educated young bachelor of 21 years belonging to an aristocratic Vaishya Agrawal family and having independent means with a monthly income of Rs. 1,500/-. All correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with full particulars and photo to Imperial Cycle and Motor Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Telephone 27460. 6322.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Guarantee Broker for consignors of wool to Liverpool for sale in public auctions, for terms apply Box 6341, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted educated persons to earn permanently Rs. 4,000 P.A. no investment. For particulars apply enclosing As. 1-1/2. Royal Policy, Meerut. (6293).

Wanted educated female organizers for every City and District in India, Burma and Ceylon. Commanding and noncompetitive business. Annual Income about 1500. Remit Rs. two as deposit for sample along with application. Money refunded to rejected applicants. International Agency, opposite City Magistrate's Court, Karachi 6319.

Wanted Graduates. Ladies and those with knowledge of Hindi preferred. Apply sharp, stating salary to Headmaster, Mahilavidyalaya, Bhavnagar. 6320.

Wanted 5 apprentice typists for business office. Salary fixed after training. Stenographers may apply. Box 6325 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lady Graduates for a local Girls School. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 6318 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics for a Banking Mercantile firm dealing in varieties. State salary, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6273).

Wanted—A few salesmen to sell 'Aryan's Tea' on a monthly pay of Rs. 45 and T.A. Rs. 15. Apply Post Box 2316, Calcutta. (6294).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Sarvajanik Law College, Surat.—The College opens on the 20th June. Both First and Second LL.B. Students will be admitted. Hostel accommodation available. Admissions will commence from 11th June. Prospectus and admission forms for College and Hostel will be sent on application. C. M. Gandhi, Principal. (3340).

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—The College re-opens on 20th June 1936. It is affiliated for Undergraduate and Post Graduate teaching both in Arts and Science Tuition fees Rs. 55 per term. Accommodation for about 60 students in the College Hostel, adjoining the Science Buildings. Besides there are several communal hostels offering free lodging to students For full information see student's Handbook which can be had by sending postal stamps worth five annas to the College office. Apply for admission with remittance of Rs. 15 to the Principal (6342).

Broadcasting offers unique opportunities—Taught by World's Pioneers, at your home and in your leisure.—Technical College of India. (B) Bombay 14. (6274).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Become a Master of Correct English by learning Speechcraft at home. "How to Win with Words" free.—Technical College of India, (E) Bombay 14. (6274).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Export Firm having decent connections desires co-partners to form limited concern to expand business Apply Box 6340, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Energetic Agents to sell our famous silk sarees, suitings, shirtings, chaddars, woollen cloths, shawls, hosiery, etc., pay Rs. 125 p.m. Commission extra. Apply Jindals Ltd., Ludhiana, (Punjab). (6330).

129. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts: Selected Langra, Bombay Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Advance essential. Cost extra. All varieties of plants are ready for sale. Catalogue free. Anglo Indian Nursery, Darbhanga, (Bihar). (6332).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cots, Mattresses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Chairs, etc., Ballard Pier Hotel, Bombay 12th June, 1936. (6337).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted attractive positions for advertising purposes. Apply Parekh & Sons, 483, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (6308).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

One old ordinary Share certificate No. 1740 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Abdul Vahed Abdul Kaim Raja d'ced. has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above company at their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued to Abdul Hamid Abdul Vahed Raja. (6338).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 15th Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th June, 1936.
3364.

BOSCH SERVICE

MOUSELL & CO., LTD., take pleasure in announcing that they have enlarged their premises at 9, Mathew Road, Bombay, in order to satisfy the ever increasing demand for an up-to-date repair and control service for electrical and Diesel equipment of all makes of motor cars, lorries, stationery motors and marine motors, etc.

All repairs are carried out under the supervision of a Bosch Factory Engineer and carry our full guarantee.

A trial will convince you of our efficiency and competitive prices.

All Bosch products and spare-parts of standard types are stocked.

Tel. 25261. 3365.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business hitherto carried on by us in Bombay under the name, style and firm of OSMAN SULEMAN & CO., is entirely CLOSED on and from 9th June, 1936.

OSMAN SULEMAN & CO.
SULEMAN CASSUM.
6324.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st July, 1936, till 31st December, 1936, interest on Credit Balances of Current Accounts will be reduced to ½ per cent per annum by the following Banks in Bombay:—

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
American Express Co., Inc.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino.
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Bank of India, Ltd.
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Grindlay & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
National Bank of India, Ltd.
National City Bank of New York
Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Netherlands Trading Society.
P & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.
Travancore National Bank, Ltd.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
3343.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HOME SAVINGS SAFE ACCOUNTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st of July, 1936, the rate of interest on HOME SAVINGS SAFE ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 1-1/2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances.

Bombay, 10th June, 1936.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
3349

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The public are hereby informed that Mr. ANANDRAO KHANDERAO RAMCHANDRA has been appointed a Secretary of the Company vs. Mr. Pestonji Eduljl Dhalla, resigned from that date.
3356

MYSORE DISTRICT BOARD'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF SEVEN LAKHS AT THREE AND HALF PERCENT INTEREST.

The Government of Mysore have authorised the District Board of Mysore to raise a loan of 7 lakhs of rupees at 3-1/2 per cent. interest from the public. Both the repayment of the loan and payment of interest on the loan are guaranteed by the Government of Mysore.

2. The interest on the Loan will be paid once in 6 months in the months of May and November every year. The subscribers may credit the amount towards the loan at any Government Treasury in the State or send cheques as payable to the President, District Board, Mysore. Enquiries may be made at the Office of the District Board, Mysore, for further information.

(Sd.) B. S. PUTTASWAMY.
President,
District Board of Mysore.
3358

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE FOR LOSS OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shares No. 19352/19356 of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. N. T. Kripalani have been lost or mislaid.

Anybody having any claim thereto should notify the same at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claim shall be considered and new share certificates will be issued in place of lost ones.

C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay 10th June, 1936.
6315

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LEO RODRIGUES as the Acting Official Trustee of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, situate at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3299 sq. yds. or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2116, Laughton's Survey No. 1/7071 and 2/7071 and Cadastral Survey No. 647 of Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3434(2), Street No. 15 and bounded as follows: on the North by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 650 on the East by the property of the Vendor bearing Cadastral Survey No. 648 and on the South and West by Altamount Road.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1936.
A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3355

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from 1st July, 1936, interest on Current Accounts at the Head Office and its Branches will be reduced to 1/2 per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Board,
V. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 10th June, 1936.
3361

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MESTRY PURSHOTTAM JIVAN of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the schedule hereunder written:—

ALL persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Mahendra Mansion, 144, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate near the Dhun Mills near Elphinstone Road, Railway Station, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 467, Collector's New No. 4261, Old Survey No. 1522 and New Survey No. 1/1815 and C. S. No. part of 1139 of Lower Parel Division and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3057 and 3058, Street Nos. 521 and 522 and bounded, on or towards the North by Tank belonging to Piraji Malooji, on or towards the West by the property of Khanderao Narayan and on or towards the South Plot No. 6 retained by the Vendor and the well and on or towards the East by the common road beyond that by Plot No. 4 conveyed to Ramjee Dayabhai Mistri, Ramjee Gopall, Dayaram Vithal.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1936.
RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3363.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHATURBHUJ MOHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. ALL persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Description Of The Property

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 252-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 5953-5966, New Survey No. 8543, Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of Fort Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963, Street No. 70, 72, 74, 133 to 139 (old) and 85, 14-16 (new) all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Modikhana Street and Mint Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by Mint Road on the West by Modikhana Street, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdul Kayum and on the South by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Moosa Mopla.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1936.
VACHHA and CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3366

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

No. 4325/M.V. of 1936.

MOTOR OWNERS, who have paid tax on their vehicles for the quarter ending 30th June, 1936, are informed that the Motor Vehicles Department will be open for the collection for the next instalment of tax on the 15th June, onwards between 10-30 a.m. and 3-0 p.m. on week days except Saturday, on which day it will be open between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. Forms of application for the renewal of registration and payment of further instalments of tax can be obtained from the above office on any working day during office hours.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
M.V. & Taxation.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10-6-36.
3359

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vile Parle, Godbunder and Vullabhai Road, Next to "Akbar Villa" Household furniture, carpet, gramophone, glass crockery, etc., on view. Auctioneers D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. No. 22801.

BANKER & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE belongs to an European Gentleman—Furniture, comprising:—Zunda Cabinet, Safe, Almirah, Drawing Room set, Glassware, etc., and other modern style furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer foot machine, Cabinets, Chesterfield sets, Godrej and Milner safes, A. C. Fans, Carved furniture, etc.,—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th June 1936, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks the following goods:—C. and W. P. Goods, Glassware, Electric Sheds Engine Lubricator, Sodium Black pepper, Toys, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, ORNAMENTS.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Vachha and Co. Attorneys for Messrs Chandulal Khushalchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Gosaiji Maharaj Shri Dayagirji Lakshmangirji, the Mortgagor:—

Gold ornaments about 587 tolas, 1 Diamond Ring about 8 Ratis, 1 Diamond Choki about 4 1/2 Ratis, 5 Diamond Rings.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

INDIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Lack Of Candidates Deplored

SIMLA, June 9.

That response has been disappointing is the feeling at Army Headquarters regarding the very attractive careers which have been opened to Indians as Indian Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps. What the authorities here do not understand is why Indian parents continue to send boys to England for a more expensive training in an already over-crowded medical profession, whereas at the cost of £2,000 an Indian boy who does five years at a college in London, Liverpool or Edinburgh and obtains a diploma of M. R. C. V. S. can either secure a place in the army or a civil employment or he can establish a private practice.

There are three vacancies now and fifteen more will occur in the next five years. There are not enough Indians studying in England to fill them. Altogether there will be 37 vacancies between now and 1946 and eleven more between 1946 and 1956. Government in inaugurating the scheme of Indianisation thought it would be completed in twenty years but if response remains disappointing a longer time will be taken. Provincial governments have been asked to improve their Veterinary education standard and the question of post-graduate stury by eliminating a year or two of the course in England is also being examined. At present the minimum qualification for service can be obtained only by study in the British Isles.—A. P.

FIRST GURUDWARA AT SHORANUR

Spreading Sikhism In Malabar

COCHIN, (By Mail).

It is understood that Sir Jogendra Singh has sent a message from Simla advising Sirdar Jaya Singh of Shertallay that some Sikh leaders from the Punjab will be coming here from Amritsar shortly to carry on propaganda for the spread of Sikhism in Malabar.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee intend establishing a few Gurudwaras in Malabar, and the first of these will probably be located at Shoranur on the site that has been gifted to the Committee by Mr. N. Krishnan, a well-known social worker in the cause of Thiyya uplift.—United Press

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY!

WARNER BROS.' RIOTOUS RAMPAGE OF ROULETTE, ROMANCE AND ROARS!.....
"THE WIDOW FROM MONTE CARLO"
WARREN WILLIAM
DOLORES DEL RIO
Louise Fazenda • Colin Clive

The Indian Talkie Highly Praised By All Educated Indians
GRADUATE
Hear the melodious songs of Gohar Karnatki of the Radio and Gramophone fame.
To-day 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Wellington CINEMA
Dhobi Talao.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Taibai Bala and Savitribai, the two maid servants of Princess Begum of Cambay, arrested in connection with the theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2,500 belonging to the Princess, were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day as there was no evidence against them.

"Deaths following electric shocks accidentally sustained," were the verdicts returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on Jagrao Sheshayya, residing at Walkeshwar Road, and Dhulab Manga, residing at Worli Point.

Evidence showed that Jagrao employed as a cook in the Sagar Film Company touched an electric plug last night and received a shock.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on Ramrao Gajanan Parkar (32), a draftsman in G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga.

In a note left by the deceased, he stated that he was highly indebted and had to pay Rs. 75 a month to Marwaris and Pathans as interest and that he was drawing Re. 95 per month.

On June 4, he purchased opium worth Rs. 7-8-0 and swallowed all of it.

He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died this morning.

The Jury returned a verdict as stated above.

A verdict of death due to cyanide poisoning which he voluntarily administered to himself, was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on N. D. Bagri, a Parsee, who was found dead on June 9 last.

Evidence showed that he was unemployed and that he was very much worried about it.

A room on the second floor of the Mangaldas Mathuradas Building at First Pathan Street was raided by the Maharbourie police last night and four persons including three women were arrested.

The arrested persons are: Appa Acharya, Pattamabai Acharya, Rajamma and Wajra.

A marked currency note, and alleged sutta slips were seized by the police.

Acharya was remanded on a bail of Rs. 300, Rs. 50 to be deposited till June 19 at the Girgaum Police Court to-day. The bail period of the three was extended.

In consequence of a statement made in Bombay by a woman resident of Lucknow, that Munnesad Agansad decoyed away her child from Bhendi Bazar, the Nagpada police wired to the Lucknow police and got Agansad arrested.

He was brought to Bombay yesterday and placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, this morning.

As the child has not yet been brought to Bombay from Lucknow, the police applied for a bail in the sum of Rs. 100.

The Magistrate granted the application.

Cowardly Crime

Ustad Shapurji Wacha was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 30 in default 15 days' further imprisonment, at the Esplanade Police Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The accused was charged with having thrown acid on the face of a young Parsi lad. The injuries were of a very serious character and have left permanent marks of disfigurement on his face.

The accused who was absconding for a long time was arrested by Sub-Inspector Parab in January last.

The Magistrate held that the evidence was conclusive and convicted him. In view of the nature of the crime, which the Magistrate observed was cowardly, the accused was imprisoned and fined.

"Ten rupees for testing your meter."

This was the ingenious method alleged to have been adopted by Chimanlal Zaverchand posing as a B. E. S. T Inspector to dupe a lady doctor The accused was subsequently arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

It appears that on June 8 the accused went to the residence of a lady doctor and told her that he was an officer of the Meter Testing Department, B.E.S.T. and had completed his job of testing the meter. He asked for a fee of Rs. 10, which he represented would have to be paid into the company.

The lady doctor sent her ayah along with the accused to pay Rs. 10 to the company. At Mulji Jetha Market the accused took the money from the ayah and disappeared. He was later seen by the ayah and she had him arrested.

The police in their application for remand of the accused stated that he was a "cloth merchant."

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 150 of which Rs. 40 to be deposited in cash.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the discharge of Mr. H. C. Gould and Mr. K. B. Bharucha, employees of the Swiss Engineering Company, arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Gould was the manager of the company and Mr. Bharucha was a salesman On a complaint made by the Chairman of the company to the C.I.D. that they had sold second hand motor cars received in exchange by the company and had misappropriated the proceeds, they were arrested.

Sub-Inspector Desai, C.I.D appeared in Court to-day and stated that their inquiries showed that the offence was non-cognizable and applied for the discharge of the accused.

The Magistrate granted the application.

Three persons were fined Rs. 200 each, two persons 50 each, and one man Rs. 75 and nine others found in the National Club were fined R. 15 each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused were charged with having conducted a Club known as the National Club, Mahomed Ali Road rented in the name of one Kassum Ismail Chunawala and used it as a common gaming house.

The C.I.D. police raided the Club on December 22nd and arrested the promoters and those found in it.

The following accused pleaded guilty.

(1) Ahmed Alli Mohamed (35) he was fined Rs. 200.

(2) Omer Adam Telli Omarjee (30) was fined Rs. 150.

(3) Gulam Hussein Kurranalli alias Yasin was fined Rs. 200.

(4) Veghjee Pradhan, was fined Rs. 200.

(5) Jusali Issa was fined Rs. 75.

(6) Ismail Noor Mohamed alias Behramjee was fined Rs. 50.

(7) Usman Mohamed was fined Rs. 50.

Nine others who were present in the gaming house were fined Rs. 15 each.

The cases against (1) Omar Abdulla Makda, (2) Kedernath Gopaldas and (3) Yusuff Haji Jan Mohomed were postponed to June 25.

The City Coroner opened inquest, to-day on the death of a girl named Tarla, who was knocked down by a motor-car, opposite Mount View, on Tuesday last.

The car was, at the time, being driven by S. S. Selby, an assistant in F. L. C. Aster and Co., New Queen's Road.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of skull due to her having been accidentally knocked down by a motor-car as she was running across Hughes Road.

KHAR CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

A special gathering of the members, companions, associates and workers of Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari branch of the All India Children's Association will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant, at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. to meet Miss Hoor S. Daryani, ex-President of the Karachi branch and her sister Miss Baig S. Daryani, another good worker in Sind. A nice programme of stories, recitations, songs, dances and games, etc has been arranged. Light refreshments will be served at the end Children of all suburbs can join.

ACTIVITIES OF Y. M. Z. A. BOMBAY

Synopsis Of Useful Work Done For Four Years (1931-35)

The triennial meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Zoroastrian Association was held at Khetwadi, under the presidency of Mr. Maneckji P. Bharucha. After the resolution of condolence for the deaths of two sympathisers of the Association, Khan Bahadur Maneck Hormasji Dadachanji, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, submitted the joint report covering the period from 1st January 1932 to 31st December 1935, which showed its manifold activities, in diverse spheres. During the period 361 persons were supplied with grains and rice, while 320 with milk, food and cash for prosecuting studies, or for paying house rents, &c. One of the objects of the institution is to help the unemployed in securing suitable jobs, by giving notes of recommendation to the proper parties. Two hundred and fifty recommendations were given in this connection. Another similar useful activity is to give letters of recommendation to charitable funds of the community, such as the Wadia's, the Parsi Panchayet's, etc., and to institutions, such as hospitals for free medicines, and accommodation at nominal rentals. Seven hundred recommendations of this type were given, with satisfactory results.

TACKLING COMMUNAL PROBLEMS.

Among the other useful activities of the Association, tending to the general communal weal, mention was made of the agitation carried on to combat the evils of "alien marriages," superstitious beliefs against the accepted canons of Zoroastrianism, dowry acceptance, cremating or burying corpses, etc., also of Parsi women taking up career in the film industry or theatres, also to carry on crusade against any newspapers which publish contributions that offend against Parsi sentiments. A memorial was submitted to the Maharaja of Baroda praying for engaging the services of a fair per centage of Parsis in the State departments.

The golden jubilee of late King George V and Queen Mary was celebrated fittingly. Efforts were made to see that the places for worship, fire temples, &c. were kept in proper order by necessary improvements, that Parsis were, as a rule, engaged in service in institutions owned or run by their co-religionists.

The balance sheet duly audited shows that the total income during the triennium was Rs. 5,580 and the expenditure Rs. 5,360-3-0. In submitting the accounts and the report before the meeting, the President eulogised the work done by the Association under the direction of its able Secretary and Treasurer, Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji, who had spared no pains to make the institution very useful to the Parsis. The report and the accounts were approved of and accepted.

15 YEARS' SERVICE.

It is interesting to note here that the Association has been doing very useful work ever since its inception about a decade and half ago. It has helped altogether 3,343 Zoroastrians in various ways. Its work to succour the Parsis at the time of the great mill strike of 1928 is also well known which needs no recapitulation.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL FOR BOMBAY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

To-day's Bombay Government "Gazette" republishes His Majesty's Orders-in-Council relating to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Councils and Scheduled Castes in so far as they pertain to this Presidency. Copies of the Orders in Council can be obtained on payment from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

Girl's Noteworthy Success

(From A Correspondent)

JUNAGAD, June 9.

Fifty covers were laid at a dinner party arranged in celebration of the unique success of Miss Kulsum Suraiya, daughter of the well-known Memon Solicitor, Mr. Abdulkarim M. Suraiya, at the last Inter-Arts Examination, when some of the most prominent citizens of Junagadh were present. Miss Kulsum, besides being the first Muslim girl to pass this examination from Gujarat and Kathiawar, is the solitary highly educated girl in the Halai Memon community. Her achievement is without a precedent for a girl and is a matter of pride for the entire Muslim community. She has stood second in the examination and won the first Sir Frank Souter Scholarship, for standing first amongst all the Muslims, the Hughling's prize, for scoring the highest number of marks in English, and the Bai Jaibai Laikaka Scholarship, for topping the list of successful female candidates. This is indeed a record of which any community can be justly proud.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN MALABAR

But Weak Elsewhere

POONA, June 11.

A depression has formed in the north Bay of Bengal near latitude 19-1/2 degrees North, and Longitude 89-1/2 degrees East.

The monsoon has been fairly active in Burma and Malabar, but weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, and Malabar; local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Hills, Mysore and north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gaya and Gopalpur 4 inches; Diamond Island and Gwa 3; Mangalore 2; Amherst, Chandbali, Trivandrum and Salem 1-1/2 inches each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in Burma and Malabar; extend into south-west Bengal, Orissa, north Madras Coast, east Central Provinces and the Konkan, and occur at a few stations in the interior of the Peninsula.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 11.

The bay monsoon has been active in Lower Burma throughout the week, in Assam, Bengal and Bihar for the first five days. The Arabian sea branch on the whole was weak in Malabar, though fairly active in the South Konkan.

Local rain occurred in the United Provinces throughout the first half of the week. A few showers occurred in east and North Punjab on most days.

Scattered falls of rain fell occasionally in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Central parts of the country and Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +001 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.8 degrees 3.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees 3.8 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 176 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.14 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3.54 inches.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6550 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 14h 6mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 10th June 1936.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MONSOON STILL WEAK

City And Suburbs Get Showers But Temperature Is Above Normal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

There were a few showers on Wednesday night in the suburbs and this morning in the Fort area. On Thursday night, there were two periodic showers lasting for a few minutes and those who were returning from theatres after the night show enjoyed the shower bath. But these drizzles have nothing to do with the monsoon current which continues to remain weak in the Arabian Sea, though there was heavy rainfall in Malabar and Konkan.

"Light showers and sunshine," is the forecast for the next twenty four hours, indicating that there is no change in the weather conditions in Bombay.

Insignificant Shower

Between 8 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Colaba Observatory registered a rainfall of 41 cents, the maxium since the setback in the monsoon last Saturday.

The maximum temperature for the twenty four hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday was 91.8 degrees 3 degrees above the normal. The minimum temperature of 82 degrees was 4 degrees above the normal.

The abnormal variation in temperature is explained by the fact that previously during this part of the year rains had already set in and the atmosphere had cooled down, and in the absence of such rains, it is nothing unusual that the above temperatures exist.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Invites applications from respectable gentlemen of position for their
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SECRETARY, FORT, BOMBAY.

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OXYGEN & ACETYLENE
CO., LTD.
WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.
The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company, Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.
All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.
Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.
Works at:—
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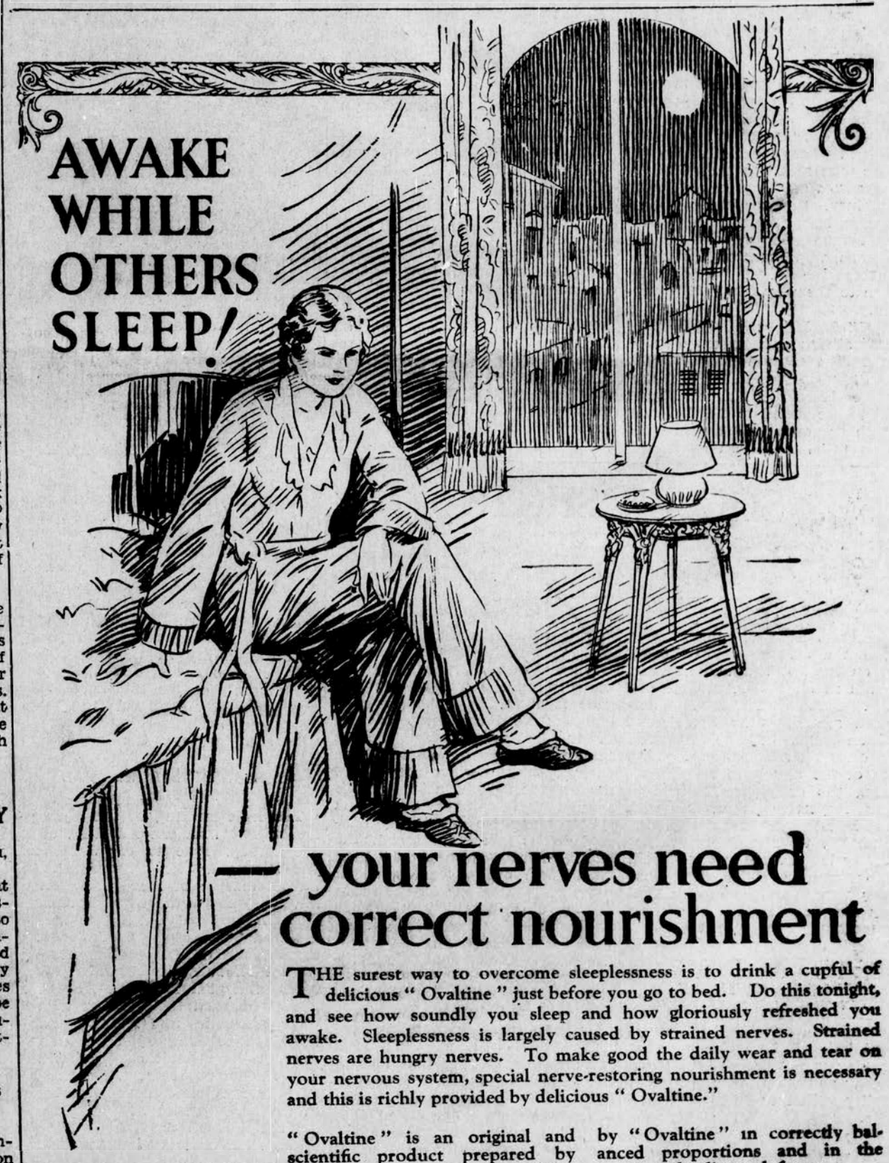
(Acetylene)—Belur Math, Howrah.
BOMBAY.
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE.
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.



your nerves need correct nourishment

THE surest way to overcome sleeplessness is to drink a cupful of delicious "Ovaltine" just before you go to bed. Do this tonight, and see how soundly you sleep and how gloriously refreshed you awake. Sleeplessness is largely caused by strained nerves. Strained nerves are hungry nerves. To make good the daily wear and tear on your nervous system, special nerve-restoring nourishment is necessary and this is richly provided by delicious "Ovaltine."

"Ovaltine" is an original and scientific product prepared by exclusive processes. It combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. Every nutritive element required for building up body, brain and nerves is supplied by "Ovaltine" in correctly balanced proportions and in the most easily digested form.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain household sugar to give it bulk and to reduce its cost, nor does it contain starch or a large percentage of cocoa. "Ovaltine" definitely stands in a class by itself for quality, for health-giving value—and for economy. Reject all substitutes.

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Ensures Sound, Natural Sleep
Sold by all Chemists and Stores
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.
OE/190

Nayudu Or Wazir Ali As Skipper

Indian Tourists Stand No Chance With Present Weak Captaincy

(FROM OUR SPORTS CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON: June 3 (By Air Mail).

The Indian cricketers have come to amuse the English crowd on the green fields. But their entertainment has so far proved a failure. By now the majority of the English people think that the present Indian combination is not as formidable as the one which came on the last trip, a view which I am not ready to accept. There are many who believe that the tourists will not win a single Test match. There again, I differ from the majority. All that I am prepared to concede at this stage is unless certain radical changes take place in the team work, the Indians will do no better than what they are doing at present.

I have had a number of talks with people who count in cricketing circles, people whose judgment of the game of cricket commands respect and a proper understanding. They too are not prepared to share the views of those cynics who believe that in all the three Test matches India will get a good trouncing. They too see the need for a complete overhaul in the team.

WEAK CAPTAINCY.

By now the Indians have played in eight matches. The Indian captain ought to be in a position to re-arrange his team. He cannot continue to be orthodox in his methods. The experience gained at Worcestershire, Leicester and even Lord's against the M.C.C. must not be lost sight of.

The English critics of the Indian game have pointed out that it will not help the Indian side if the arrangement of the fielding is allowed to continue as it is. Keeping holes in places where there ought to be men seems to be one of the weaknesses of the present Indian captaincy. Repeatedly his attention has been drawn to this defective arrangement by the playing batsmen, who have always made the best use of the opportunity given to them by the Indian captain.

WHY IS JAI NOT IN FORM?

The other consideration to which the Indian captain ought to pay some heed is the batting arrangements. More than once he has sent to the wicket to play seventh, eighth or even ninth men who ought to be numbered as third, fourth or at the most, fifth. Why is Jai not in form? The Indian captain cannot explain it, but I am sure, the star batsman of the Indian side can give a direct answer to this question.

Jardine, Wyatt and Woodfull have been known to change bowling frequently. The Indian captain appears to copy them. For he changed Nissar in the match against the Worcestershire at a time when the fast bowler ought to have continued. I am not an isolated critic of these tactics of the Indian captain. Jardine has repeated in the "Evening Standard" what Robertson-Glasgow wrote in the "Morning Post" criticising the Indian captain in changing the bowling frequently. The Indian captain ought to remember that Jardine, Wyatt and Woodfull are not the only captains who have made frequent changes in the bowling. Nayudu, who captained the Indian side, did the same thing. But there was this difference. All these men of experience made the necessary changes in the bowling only at a psychological and right moment. It is difficult to point one instance against them when they have changed a bowler to give advantage to a batsman, as has been done on so many occasions by the Indian captain.

What is wanted then? A change in captaincy. For, under present circumstances, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, judging him from his record of captaincy of the last eight matches, must make room for another man to skipper the Indian side. It is not the dress of a captain that wins the game. The Maharajkumar has come to be known on the cricketing field as the best dressed man—a captain who is being helped by several servants to don his kit.

"UGLY RUMOURS"

There are also ugly rumours going round the town. How far they are true need deep searching. The failure of the Indian side may reasonably be expected to contribute to these rumours, which so far have not come on the surface. But if things move on as they do, it may one day be in the British Press that certain members of the tourist side are dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to them.

For instance, I notice that at Cambridge, a group photograph of the tourists was taken. The Indian captain overlooked the claims of certain senior members of his side and gave them position in the group which ought to have been filled in by those who occupied front row—a matter which has been commented upon by certain former England captain. I have asked for a copy of the photograph, for I am told by an Indian student, whose word I am not at present prepared to disbelieve, that Jai was given a back position and Mr. Hadi, who is acting as the Treasurer of the side, with an honorarium of £200, was given a seat in the front row. This reminds me of the other report that has reached me. It is suggested that the Indian team feels dissatisfied as Mr. Hadi, officially a treasurer of the side, is ranked in certain matches as the 12th man, in place of others, who have been brought to London definitely for the purpose of playing cricket.

The Indian team will show better results not by importing at this stage, new men from India, but by making certain changes locally. The paramount change that ought to be made is in the captaincy. Either Nayudu or Wazir Ali must be invited to skipper the tourists. Both of them have sound judgment of English cricket. Nayudu has already shown his grasp of the game by coming out as a successful captain of the last tour, when the then Indian captain could not play any game. This time, we have also the advantage of Wazir Ali's long experience of cricket. Both of them should, therefore, be invited to share in the great task that lies ahead of the Indian tourists. They should be asked to manage and inspire the tourists in place of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, who, no doubt, looks a fine figure on the field, to quote C. B. Fry: "Beautifully dressed and cooler than Himalaya's snow."

BHOPAL'S WIRE

The Nawab of Bhopal, it is reported in London, sent a telegram to the Indian Captain in the latter part of last week to strengthen his side by having three men from India, in the persons of Bhaya, C. S. Naidu and Nazir Ali.

The Maharajkumar as you must be knowing by now, has wired to the Nawab to send C. S. Naidu to his rescue. He forgets that he has enough talent at his command in England, if only he knows how to handle it. With Nayudu or Wazir Ali to skipper the Indian side with Jehangir Khan and Amar Singh at command, the tourists stand a better chance.

Mr. M. Slade, Collector of Customs, Bombay, will proceed to Simla as Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, and will be succeeded by Mr. R. K. Nehru (right).

SOCCER SHOTS

Field Brigade Springs Surprise

(BY "WHISTLE")

Soccer is now in full swing. Matches are being played every day on the I.F.L. ground at Parel as well as on the Cooperage. The G.I.P. ground at Parel is also visited sometimes by the Second division teams of the Harwood League. So football-fans at both ends of the city have been following the daily engagements in their respective spheres with great keenness and regularity. Unfortunately their numbers are not yet very large. I am not so bold as to venture a comparison between them and the crowds that flock from day to day to witness the matches at the Eastern Capital. Indeed, they are so small in comparison. Still I must say that this spectacular game has made a deep impression on the minds of the Indian population in Bombay, and I venture to predict, without claiming to be a prophet, that the day is not far distant when Bombay will stand on a footing of equality with any other part of India.

DURHAMS CONQUERED

During the week under review, the Durhams had a big surprise in store for them. As champions of the last season and after having defeated the Somerset Light Infantry from Poona by the heavy margin of six goals to one in their very first engagement, the Durhams were fully confident of vanquishing the Third Field Brigade from Kirkee though the Gunners stood only next to them in the last year's table. The D. L. I. were further confirmed in their optimism when they saw the Brigade fighting a tame battle against the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday. No doubt the one-goal defeat greatly flattened "the Mighty Atoms" who should have been down by at least two or three goals more but for the sharp shower of rain which intervened during the play and which made good football impossible. Any way, the D. L. I. felt that the Artillery men were not up to mark after all. When they actually met, however, on Saturday, the Gunners were found in dazzling colours. They outshone the local favourites in every department of the game and ended with a brilliant victory by two goals to one. It may be safely predicted that it will be a titanic struggle when these two Regiments meet again in their return engagement.

CIVILIANS CAN SCORE!

The Gymkhana after lowering their colours to the Field Brigade, went out to draw with the Bombay City on Monday, the score being one goal all. The result is a true reflex of the game. But the surprising part of it was that either side could score at all. With two brilliant custodians like Lynn and Edden in opposite goals and two forward lines with little cohesion between them and less shooting ability in their possession, it was expected to be a fight mainly on the mid-field. It was, therefore, creditable to the firing line on either side that they were able to pierce the target at least once.

EDDEN'S BRILLIANT GOAL KEEPING

The next meeting of the Gymkhana was with the Durhams on Wednesday. True to expectations the D. L. I. won by the substantial margin of four goals to nil. They might have put several more in their bag but for the splendid goal-keeping of Edden, beneath the civilian par. The Infantrymen swarmed round the Gymkhana goal time and again and bombarded their citadel with such persistence and ferocity that they had to draw upon all their resources to repel those attacks. The Durhams possess a beautiful half line which is as resourceful in defensive tactics as judicious in feeding their attacking quintette. In a brilliant forward line. Murray at the centre and Delmar at the left extreme are particularly conspicuous.

MATES OF MISFORTUNE

Like the Bombay Gymkhana, the Transit Section suffered two reverses durnig the week. Their first defeat was at the hands of their stable mates, the Royal Artillery from Colaba. The Section gave a better display of football than they did in their first outing against the city. But the Gunners exhibited an all-round superiority and should have won by a larger margin than the solitary goal. The shooting of their forwards was deplorable even from very close quarters. They need a lot of target practice in order to be more effective than they are now.

SOMERSETS IMPROVE

Their second defeat was against the Somersets who conquered them by a brace of goals. The Poona forwards were equally guilty of erratic shooting. However, they were seen in better trim than in their previous encounters. They are bound to improve with the progress of the season. But they must exert themselves more and try their utmost to throw off their defects as soon as possible. It is now evident that barring the D. L. I. and the Field Brigade there is little difference between the remaining members of the League. Unless something surprising happens, the first two places may be said to be reserved for the top-notchers of last year.

D. L. I. "B.'s" RECORD

The second division of the Harwood League has become an easy cake-walk for the second string of the D. L. I. so much so that they have not only collared all their points but have not allowed a single goal to be scored against them in their seven engagements. The Transit Section stands next in the table with the same number of points as Texaco but they have played two matches less. B.E.S.T. is a point short of the section with equal number of games played. The remaining teams are there practically to supply fodder to the big four mentioned above. I expect a stiff fight for the Wooden Spoon later in the season.

GROWING POPULARITY OF BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

The Bengal Club League is having a merry course as usual on the I. F. L. ground at Parel. The large crowds that attend their matches during week-ends are a sufficient testimony to their growing popularity. The star attraction of the week was the trial of strength between the D. L. I. followers and King's Circle F. C. After the drawn game which the Colaba players were forced to by the Bholwada Cross it was expected that the Matunga team would present a stout opposition against them and even overcome them. But the Followers managed to win the battle by two goals to nil.

KHATAU SPORTS FOR WOODEN SPOON?

Contrary to expectations, Bengal Club had to share the points with Kanara Saraswats. The latter certainly played better than before and deserved their point. Of course the Bengalis were not in full strength. Expecting feeble resistance from their opponents they fielded several colts who however did not prove successful.

While Bhoiwada Cross overwhelmed Khatau Sports with ease, Parel Sporting had to fight all the way to gain their points from Matunga United who appeared stronger than before. This young team is sure to improve their record before the season closes. Khatau Sports had not however the same amount of luck, although they have been trying hard to improve. They had their fifth defeat at the hands of the King's Circle to the tune of four goals to nil.

HARWOOD LEAGUE II DIVISION

The following are the positions of the teams in the Second Division of the Harwood League including the matches played on Wednesday, June 10.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Durhams	7	7	0	0	34	0	14
Transit Section	5	4	1	0	17	4	8
Texaco	7	3	2	2	12	9	8
B.E.S.T.	5	3	1	1	7	6	7
City Police	6	2	3	1	11	13	5
G. I. P. Railway	5	0	4	1	5	4	4
Telephone Coy.	7	1	2	4	3	14	4
Y.M.C.A.	5	1	1	3	4	10	3
B.B. and C.I. Railway	6	1	1	4	4	20	3
Times of India	5	0	2	3	4	18	2

JUBBULPORE HOCKEY

Police Beat City "A" Team

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE (By Mail)

After drawing with the City "B" team, the C. P. Police, playing at the top of their form, beat the City "A" team on 5th inst. by two goals to nil, in the Chitam League Hockey Tournament. The police now meet the Rangers Club in the final.

The Police halves were prominent especially White and Stacey, while Mills, for the city, played a sound defence, time and again breaking up combined movsments of the police quintette.

POSTAL THEFTS

Following the recent thefts in the Cantonment and Ridge Post-offices another theft has occurred, in which a lock of a letter-box near the Christ Church School, was found opened when the postman, arrived to clear it at 7. a.m. Police investigations are proceeding.

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

Khatau Sports Suffer Yet Another Defeat

The mid-week fixture in the Bengal Club League Tournament between the Khatau Sports and King's Circle was a one-sided affair. The latter who had an easy victory by 4 goals to nil, dominated throughout the game. Three goals were scored in the first half through Krishnan, Rao and Krishnaswamy.

The second half saw Khatau play much better and the King's Circle goal was in real danger on several occasions but the Khatau people lack in finishing. The King's Circle could score only once before the final whistle.

RESULT:

King's Circle 4 goals.
Khatau Sports Nil

TEAMS:

King's Circle:—Jagadish, Krishnan, Kalu, Senapaty, Antony, Venkateswar, Gopal, Ramaiah, Krishnan, Krishnaswamy and Rao.

Khatau Sports:—Ullal, D'Mello, Chandrasekhar, Ramnath, Dutt, Parab, Sankarappa, Miranda Gabriel, J. Gabriel and Jagannath.

Referee:—Mr. P. A. Lewis.

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

Week-End Fixtures

The following matches in the Bengal Club League will be played on the I. F. L. ground during this week-end:—

SATURDAY, June 13.

4-30 p.m.: King's Circle vs. Matunga United.

5-45 p.m.: G. S. Medical College vs. Bengal Club.

SUNDAY, June 14.

4-40 p.m. Mahim Sports vs. Parel Sporting.

5-45 p.m.: Goans United vs. D. L. I. Followers.

(Continued from col. 7)

7-20 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. Dadra and Rasia.
7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Superstitions." By Mullah Mohd. Wahidi.
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. "Lala of Mianwali". — Folk Song Chorus.
7-50 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Some Lyrics of the Punjab.
8-5 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. (a) "Muhayya-i-tark-i - tamanna nahin hai, Dil-i-zar abhi unko samjha nahin hai." (Hasrat). (b) "Nichi nazron kiwar ane lage, Lo bas ab jan-o-dil thikane lage." (Majroob.) (c) Dadra.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Money Market." By Mohammad Aqil.
8-45 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Gheet.
8-55 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur—(a) Thumri (b) Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signals. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English): "Getting on With The Work." By F. L. Brayne, M.C., I.C.S. (Relayed from Our Simla Studio).
10-0 p.m. A Studi Concert. By Mendonza and His Band.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.), (from 3.30 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Fools in Fantasy." Devised and written by Ronald Frankau;
8-7 p.m. Musical Interlude
8-10 p.m. Talk.
8-30 p.m. A Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra; leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by H. Foster Clark.
9-30 p.m. An eye-witness account of the Wightman Cup, from Wimbledon.
9-45 p.m. The News and Announcements.
10-5 p.m. Rita Sharpe and her Quintet.

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s 31.36 metres, 95.65 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
3-0 p.m. Educational Hour. (a) Ancient History—"The Colossus of Rhode." (b) Science—"How a Pianolo Works" (c) Natural History—"Have you a Cat?" (d) Biology—"Protoplasm." (e) —"Canada."
6-0 p.m. Recorded Hits. Selections from latest Gramophone Records.
6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. Manoramabai Parwatkar.
7-30 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quoran. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-45 p.m. Gazals and Qualis. Baseer Quwal.
8-15 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. In Light Classical Tunes.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Airman's Diary.
10-0 p.m. (S.B.) The Art Players. Directed by Josef Barthel.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

12-36 p.m. (S.B.) Time Signal. Musical Selections from the Studio.
12-51 p.m. (S.B.) Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Lunch Hour Selections. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "Readings from Bhudev "By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Geography in verse by Da Thakur.
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
5-6 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Letters and Riddles.
5-16 p.m. A Story of Egypt.
5-36 p.m. Recorded Selections.
5-46 p.m. Things you can do at Home.
5-51 p.m. A Humorous Quarter of an Hour—Sketches by Ronald Frankau and the Western Brothers.
6-6 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A Light Instrumental Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.
6-51 p.m. (S.B.) Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)
7-6 p.m. (S.B.) Indian Theatrical Night Betar Natookey Dal presents:—"Khana." By Sj. Mamatha Nath Roy, M.A.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kcss.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Naatia Chorus.
8-20 a.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Khayal Ram Kali.
8-30 a.m. Gaugar Bai of Jaipur. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Big Game Hunting." By Sirajuddin Ahmad.
9-0 a.m. Haidar Hussain Chughtai Sitar—Sparda Bulawal.
9-10 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Thumri Jonpuri.
9-25 a.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. "Yeh shokhi se uski nazar ho gai, Kisi ne na jana kidhar ho gai." (Majroobh.)
9-35 a.m. Guhar Bai of Jaipur. "Khuli hai kunj-i-kafas men miri zaban sayyad, Main Majra-i-chaman kya flarun bayan sayyad." (Rind.)
945 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. "Tira chhor ka jor keh dar jaenge, Jienge woh kia Khak marjaenge." (Majrooh.).
1-0 p.m. Time Signal Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Hans Narain.
6-10 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Khayal Puria Dhanasi.
6-25 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Thumri Pilu.
6-40 p.m. Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur. Sur Bahar Kaf.
6-50 p.m. Gauhar Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Purbi.
7-0 p.m. P. M. Mukerji. Sarode—Marva.
7-5 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. "Hai just-o-ju keh khub se hai khubtar kahan, Ab tharti hai dekhie ja kar nazar kahan." (Hali.)
7-15 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Hamir Kalyan.

(Continued in Col. 5).

HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS

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Near Albless Baug—Charni Road—Off Queen's Road.

Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

Positively the Last Day to See

WARNER BAXTER

in the most stirring outdoor epic

ROBIN HOOD of ELDORADO

To-morrow—Saturday!

WHAT A PAIR TO BE IN LOVE!

Robert MONTGOMERY

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—together again—

and merrily! It's the first time since "When Ladies Meet"

Petticoat Fever

with REGINALD OWEN

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Plans open. 'Phone 27787.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 8, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 21, 1355
Parsi: Deh 10, 10, 1305
Hightide: 4.49; 17-08
Lowtide: 10-29; 23-54
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.

Saturday, June 13.

"Zurthos-no-Diso" Public Holiday. Banks Closed.

S. S. 'Chitral' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood to protest against Matriculation Examination Result, 6-30 p.m. Blavatsky Lodge Hall.

Monday, June 15.

University Senate Meeting, 1 p.m.

Results of First LL.B. Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

Wednesday, June 17.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Joint meeting of the European and Indian Progressive Grounds at 5-30 p.m. at Nagapada Neighbourhood House. Dr. Clifford Manshart will speak.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Robinhood of El Dorado." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Star of Midnight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Silly Billies." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Graduate." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8 50

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Gujarat" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 14th instant instead of on the 13th as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer "Clan Murray" left Suez on (Wednesday) morning June 10.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN IN NORTH BOMBAY.

The Office of the Committee for the perfect roll campaign for Dadar-Matunga, Wadala, Antop Hill and Sion will be opened at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) tomorrow (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. Nagindas Master and others will be present on the occasion.

MINISTER THANKED.

The Pathare Prabhu Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Khar, at its meeting held in the Society's Office on Tuesday passed a resolution placing on record its high sense of appreciation of the manner in which the Hon. Sir Alli Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, the Minister, Local Self Government has succeeded in tackling the problem of water supply to Khar immediately after the deputation from the Society waited on him, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Minister, Local Self Government with a request that the Minister will continue to take the same interest in seeing that the arrangements proposed with the Bombay Municipality are carried through.

ANJUMAN-E-TABLIGH-UL-ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tabligh Islam, Bombay a mass meeting of Muslims will be held today Friday after Friday Prayer at 1-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jooma Musjid to welcome into the Islamic fold a Japanese and a Scotch gentlemen, who have embraced Islam.

CAPITOL

THE LAST DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN UNITED ARTISTS'

MODERN TIMES

Also DERBY RACE 1936.

TO-MORROW

A fast-moving, sparkling musical . . .

"DANCING FEET"

REGAL

THE LAST DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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DERBY, 1936

TO-MORROW

CAROLE LOMBARD in

LOVE BEFORE BREAKFAST

From Bridal PATH to Bridal SUITE in sixty sock-fisticated minutes!

Corporation Agenda

Menace Of Quack Occulists In City

Render No Help To Strike-Breaking Municipalities Urges Dr. Choksy

The first meeting of the Municipal Corporation after the May vacation will meet on the 18th inst. when among other things the following propositions will be considered:

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker draws the attention of the Commissioner to the large practice carried on by quack occulists in the city which extends even to the holding of demonstrations on public streets in order to entrap passers-by and requests that a report be made as to what steps he proposes to take to prevent such quacks from carrying on their profession which is very undesirable in the interests of the ignorant people resorting to them for such treatment."

He will also move:—

"That in view of the recent splendid development in the matter of road and building construction on the portion of the Chowpatty Foreshore extending from the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge to Charni Road garden as well as in view of the immense traffic that passes and will pass along the Kennedy Sea Face Marine Drive, His Worship the Mayor be requested to address a letter to the Government pointing out to them the unsightly appearance of the huts on the Chowpatty sands and impressing upon them the desirability of taking steps for their removal at an early date."

NO AID TO STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy will move:—

"That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that whenever there is a strike of the scavenging or such other labour staff of other Municipalities, it is not advisable for him to send from the City any such labour with a view to helping the authorities of that Municipality to break the strike."

Dr. D. G. Tendulkar requests the Commissioner to report through the Tramways and Telephone Committee whether it is desirable to permit tram cars being driven by Ticket Inspectors during the busy hours of the day.

That the Commissioner be requested to recommend to the B.E.S. and T.Co., Ltd., to permit passengers with light luggage to travel in tram cars by occupying either the platform seats or the last benches in the car as there is enough room to put down the luggage there.

Kaira And Bijapur Villages Win Sykes Shield

AWARDS FOR VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT DURING 1935

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Sometime ago it was announced that the Bombay Government had awarded the Annual Divisional Shield, known as the Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Shield, to Mulegaon, a village in Sholapur district for its excellent and continuous efforts in the matter of village improvement in the Central Division. Government now announce similar awards in the two other Divisions for the year 1935. In the Northern Division, Lambhvel village in Kaira district has been selected as the most deserving, while in the Southern Division Honutgi, a village in Bijapur district has gained the Shield. The Collector of each district concerned will present the Shield to the village on some appropriate occasion.

CREDITABLE RECORD.

Lambhvel has achieved results which are striking. The villagers have cleared the village site and surroundings of the slums which existed from times immemorial. Dust bins have been installed in suitable places. Street lighting has been taken in hand. Manure heaps have been removed to selected sites and Cochineal insects have been introduced with a view to control cactus growth. Roads have been levelled and gutters constructed. The water supply of the village has been improved and trench latrines have been dug. A table dispensary for the use of common ailments have been opened and managed by the teacher of the vernacular school. Tree planting has been successful and the uses of artificial manure are being appreciated. Bunds have been constructed, improved seed has been introduced and steps have been taken to improve the breed of cattle. The village possesses a vernacular school, housed in the Patidars' Dharamshala where attendance has increased from 80 to 133. There is also a night school attended by 24 adults. The villagers have recently provided a playground on the outskirts of the village. A reading room and library is also maintained. Social reform is growing apace. Child marriages and 'after death' social dinners have been discontinued by the advanced classes. Eight disputes between parties involving civil rights have been settled by conciliation by the Village Uplift Committee within the last six months. Village industries such as handlooms, rope-making, 'gul' manufacture, basket-making and tape-weaving are encouraged.

WHAT HONUTGI ACHIEVED.

Honutgi is purely an agricultural village and much has been done by the villagers in the field of agricultural improvement on the lines suggested by the Agricultural Department. Jayawant cotton was introduced four years ago and the area under it has increased steadily. As a result of propaganda, the villagers have realised the advantages of iron ploughs over wooden ones and many villagers own iron ploughs. Fly shuttle looms have been working in the village for some time. Poultry farming has also been taken up and is making progress. The sweeping and cleaning of private compounds and also the road frontages is being done periodically. All the roads and lanes in the village have been repaired and widened, and effective arrangements have been made to cope with storm water. The village formerly suffered acutely from a lack of drinking water during the hot weather, the villagers therefore contributed Rs. 750 towards the construction of a draw well and also supplied a site. The well is now in use and the water rendered wholesome by regular doses of potassium permanganate. Epidemics are being successfully combated. Ninety per cent. of the people got themselves inoculated during the last outbreak of plague. A local resident has been trained as a Dai at the Civil Hospital, Bijapur, and she has been doing useful work in Honutgi and the neighbouring villages. The villagers collected Rs. 1,750 and constructed a suitable school house. A girls school has been opened. A night school also has been started and about 15 men have been attending the class during the last 9 months. The village has a library; and a Co-operative Credit Society has also been started.

REGISTRATION OF MUSLIM VOTERS

Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will register the names of those Muslims who are qualified to vote for the coming election of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, daily at Jamiat's Office, 133, Nagdevi Street, Opp. Bohra Mosque, between 9 and 10 p.m. (S.T.) Muslim residents in the near localities are particularly requested to register their votes. A roll book will be at their disposal for inspection.

The Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman writes:—

The Management Committee of Anjuman-i-Islam has started a Girls High School which will supply the long-felt want for the educational advancement of women of the Muslim Community. The school will be opened on Monday the 15th instant in the Dostmahomed Building, Nishanpada Road, Khaduk, Bombay, next door to the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Industrial School for Girls. Application for admission to the above school may be made to the Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, upto 15th June and thereafter to the Head-Mistress of the school at Dostmahomed Building, 1st floor, Nishanpada Road, Khaduk, Bombay.

MATRICULATION RESULT

Protest Meeting In Bombay

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on Saturday, 13th instant at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. to protest against his year's shocking results of the Matriculation examination of the University. Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, S. K. Shah, Chandravadan Mehta and others will be among the speakers.

"CLOSED HIS EYES IN SHEER FRIGHT"

Boy's Evidence In "Matharpakadi Murder" Case

At the resumed hearing of the "Matharpakadi Murder case," before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday evening, a boy who has been sleeping in the "pedhi" near Bhagawanmal alleged to have been murdered on March 20 last, gave evidence.

The boy stated that he woke up when he heard some noise in the shop consequent upon someone forcing open the drawer and cupboards, just above his head. He saw accused Yusuf Mohomed standing near the cupboard. Besides him, there was another man standing near Bhagawanlal.

Witness at the time was sleeping over a table. He stated that he was overcome with fear, the moment he heard the noise and he closed his eyes in sheer fright. He called out for Bhagawanlal, but there was no response.

When a neighbour came and switched on the lights, witness found that Bhagawanlal was dead. The boy also noticed blood stains on the clothes of Bhagawanlal. Then he went to the adjoining apartment and found silver ornaments lying strewn all over the ground. Keys which were subsequently found to have been rifled had been kept by Bhagawanlal in his shirt pocket.

Further hearing of the case, at this stage, was postponed till today (Friday).

The accused in the case are: Ismail Gafoor, Wazir Jamalkhan, Yusuf Mohomed and Amarsingh Indrajatsingh. Jagmohansingh Bhagawatsingh turned approver in the case. It is said that jewellery worth about Rs. 20,000 had been burgled from the "pedhi."

Mr. H. Elias, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

OBSERVE PALESTINE DAY ON JUNE 19th

Shaukat Ali's Appeal To Indian Muslims

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires from Rampur:—

After strenuous time at Lahore, I am on my way to Bombay. The Council of the All-India Moslem League unanimously passed a resolution sympathizing and thanking their Arab brethren for their noble effort and sacrifices for the sanctity of. Holy lands and for liberty of their homes and asked responsible Ministers of Great Britain to carry out the solemn pledges given by them to Moslems and Arabs, warning them that if Jewish immigration and bloodshed is not stopped, Moslem feeling would be inflamed.

A sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Sir Md. Ikbal, Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Najmulhasan, Maulana Zafaralikhan, Maulana Daud Ghazbavi and myself as convener was appointed to organise the Palestine Day on June 19, Friday when prayers were to be offered in every mosque for the safety and success for the brave Arab brethren assuring them of our heartfelt sympathy and also warning the mandatory power, England and that if it continued the policy of ingratiating the Jews at the expense of the Arabs the real inhabitants of Palestine, it will have grave consequences. Every Moslem in every part of India is requested to do his sacred duty to organize meetings and give expression of his religious feelings. I am reaching Bombay on the 13th.

New Rashtra Bhasha Visharads

The Hon. Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The following are the successful candidates at the Rashtra Basha Visharad Examination held in May 1936:—

Smt. Mitradevi Udipi
Smt. Shantadevi Koppikar, Kumari Yadugiri.
Mr. Jaganath Hari Rege.
Mr. Sharangdhar Shamji Pahilvan.

Mr. Khare And University Elections

Mr. L. G. Khare, has been advised to take complete rest and will not, therefore, now stand for the ensuing University Election through the Registered Graduates' Constituency. He, however, thanks all those who had promised him their support.

ALMEIDA EDUCATIONAL FUND

"The Trustees of the Rev. D. G. Almeida Educational Fund have pleasure in announcing that for the year 1936-37, a sum of Rs. 4,500 is available as loans to deserving students of the East Indian Community for purposes of prosecuting higher studies.

Further particulars and application forms can be had from the Secretary, the Rev. D. G. Almeida Educational Fund, 42 Ranwar, Bandra."

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mohomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 6th June 1936 was 342; of these 238 were males and 104 females."

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Monsoon Precautions

Now that the monsoon is fast approaching, there is no doubt that people have made suitable arrangements for shelter and safety. In big cities like Bombay, where electrical energy is utilised for almost all purposes, many accidents have happened in the past. During the monsoon, which with all its violence and activity exposes defects in buildings, the danger of imperfect insulation of electric wiring, becomes only more real. Already two deaths are reported of electric shock. It is, therefore, the duty of the house-owners to take all possible precautions in good time in this direction and have their wiring and electrical connections examined carefully if they have any doubts.

Inadequate Preparations

Everyone is actively preparing to meet the monsoon conditions. The humbler suburbanites have re-thatched their huts with palm leaves. The B. B. & C. I. Railway have almost completed the arrangements. Many a platform on this line, has its thatched wind-and-rain-protectors. But the experience in the past has shown that these thatched mattings, welcome the monsoon in the beginning and stand the strain for two or three days or perhaps a week, and when a strong gale blows along some night, being what they are, fly off somewhere. And that is the end of the story. Perhaps the days are still far, when one could see each station fully protected from wind and rain in the monsoon and heat and dust during other parts of the year.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

I am told that the general election of the various suburban municipalities are to be held some time towards the end of this year or in the beginning of the next. In some areas there is already considerable activity over the completion of the electoral roll which, however, seems mainly confined to Congress workers. I am told they are to form a committee comprising of the representatives of the different suburbs to take charge of propaganda and publicity in connection with the election and carrying on the electoral roll campaign.

Being one of the keen observers of the last election of the Bandra Municipality, I strongly recommend that the old electoral roll be destroyed as it comprises of names of deceased persons who, I noticed, came to life some how on the election day.

A correspondent says: "He would like to see a complete alteration on the Bandra Municipal Board, that is, by the old members being replaced by new men."

Not a bad suggestion, but I give no opinion on it, but I would advise my correspondent to go ahead and carry out this project.

STRAY DOG NUISANCE

I have many a times commented on this menace which from what I see is on the increase.

These dogs are seen haunting about streets, by-lanes and highways of the suburbs, hovering hungrily round dust bins, and roaming about the door steps of the public.

In Bandra as I had said before there is one dog cart with about four men in attendance and I understand it catches at an average four to five dogs a day. It is high-time greater attention was given to this matter.

ACCUSED RESERVE STATEMENTS

Further Evidence Recorded In Poona Riot Case

POONA, June 11.

In the case against the eleven Hindus for alleged assault on Moula Abdulla on the riot day, that is April 24 last, all accused pleaded 'not guilty' in the City Magistrate's Court, and reserved statements for being made at the Sessions.

Further evidence was recorded in the case to-day. Sub-Inspector Raje of the "C" Division in his deposition stated that he had handed Moula's body to the Mussalmans as they were opposed to the body being sent for post mortem.

He further stated that at the time no surgeon was available in the Sassoon Hospital to do post mortem examination, all of them being pressed with the work of attending to the incoming stream of injured persons and Muslims were gathering around the hospital compound.

Apprehending breach of peace he, therefore, had ascertained the cause of Moula's death from Dr. Gorey, the house surgeon of the Wadia Hospital where Moula died, and handed over the body to the Mussalmans for funeral.—United Press.

Collection Of Messages

Suryadas Founder and Honorary Secretary, Suryanarayana Sahitya Ashram (Libraries) writes:—

I have made it my mission to collect for my society as well as libraries, mottoes and messages of the world's distinguished persons and dignitaries, and I have so far been successful in collecting many such.

I have no monetary or other worldly motive behind this mission. My self-imposed mission is to collect, and ultimately, if circumstances permit, to publish the collection for the benefit of humanity.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936

MATRICULATION RESULT

We have called attention, before now in these columns, to the unspeakable scandal of the disgracefully low results at the last Matriculation Examination of the local University. We regret, however, to have to note that no step seems to have been taken, nor concern shown, by the Powers-that-be regarding this appalling disaster. Though the next sessions of the University Senate,—theoretically the "Supreme Governing Body" in the University,—takes place on Monday, we have scanned in vain the revised agenda of that meeting to discover the ghost of a hint of such concern by the fathers of the University at this holocaust. No original proposition could, we are aware, be tabled for discussion at this meeting within the space of time that has elapsed between the publication of the results and the holding of the Senate meeting. But the Senate on Monday is to discuss the annual budget of the University; and though opportunities for free discussion have been ruthlessly curtailed even at budget time,—if the Fellows of the University had really the slightest concern in regard to such unmerited disasters inflicted upon their poor countrymen, they could have easily tabled cut proposals to ventilate this great grievance of the Presidency public and obtain some assurance of relief from the Grand Mughals of the University Syndicate.

University To Blame

We deliberately conceive this to be a great Presidency grievance, because this year's result compares most unfavourably with any within the last twenty years. Even ordinarily, the Matriculation examiners of the Bombay University seem to pride themselves upon the particularly low result considered by them to be the hall-mark of their own superior knowledge It is curious to note that while other Universities in India, like Calcutta or the Punjab, show Matriculation results varying between 60 per cent and 80 per cent, our University never shows more than 55 per cent and averages about 40 per cent. Take the following results of the Bombay and the Calcutta University Matriculation examinations for the last five years:—

	Bombay	Calcutta
1931 ..	57.2	68
1932 ..	37.5	57
1933 ..	44.2	67
1934 ..	47.4	62
1935 ..	35.9	61
1936 ..	28.6	—

These two Universities compare together quite reasonably not only in respect of the antiquity of their tradition, but also the numbers appearing for their Matriculation examination. And yet a difference of 20 to 30 per cent in results every year cannot but call for remark. The disparity is the more glaring and inexplicable, because the matriculates of all these Universities rank equally 'inter se' for all purposes of the University. Is it that the Bombay candidate is so definitely lower in calibre than his contemporary in other Provinces, that he must needs make such a poor show? If so, why demand for him equality of treatment with the correspondingly successful alumni of other Universities? Or, to put the same thing in a different way, is the Bombay matriculate so distinctly a superior product,—thanks to this ruthless process of the annual slaughter of the unfit—that he ought not, in mere fairness, to be handicapped by equality with creatures who have not had the purifying experience of going through Purgatory called the Bombay Matriculation examination? The logic of facts in the wider University of real life does not indicate any such marked disparity as to justify either of these two gratuitous and senseless assumptions. And until a third and more satisfactory explanation could be provided for this unnatural phenomenon, we must hold the University to be responsible for this massacre, which might bring lakhs upon lakhs into the University coffers, but causes untold misery and sorrow in thousands of homes.

Students' Loss

But the matter cannot be allowed to rest merely by voicing a futile protest. We are aware the University is a monopolist concern, in which those ensconced in power for the time being enjoy a wholly irresponsible positon, unamenable to any dictate of reason or sympathy. Confident in their sense of unassailable privilege and absolute authority, certain that they cannot be called to book for their misdeeds by any process of re-examination, review, or appeal of any sort, the petty tyrants of the University can laugh at all such protests and indignation as may be voiced by the helpless public and their organs in the Press, or their spokesmen on the platform. But this year the case is peculiar as it is particularly painful; and so, even at the risk of hurtling ourselves against the stonewall of monopolistic privilege and irresponsible absolutism, we must point out that, not only is this year's result lower than any in the last so many years, but its lowness is doubly harmful because of the wholesale changes in the courses of studies ordained by the University, and coming into effect next year. No doubt, a larger number appeared this year owing to this very reason; but the excessively heavy increase in failures is not explained by this increase in numbers alone. Even if the number had been no more than the normal for the year, the actual result would be remarkably low. To the student failing, the loss is not merely of one year, or of six months: it is the loss of practically the whole period of past studies, which will now be useless for examination next year. That the University authorities are themselves aware of the peculiar character of the year's examination is evidenced by their resolve to hold a supplementary examination next October, to offer another chance to the failures of last May to make good. But unless some drastic steps are taken to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe of May, the supplementary examination would only make an excellent excuse for the University to increase its income from examination fees, and so add to the widespread distress and misery which thousands of failures, recklessly and ruthlessly inflicted by irresponsible or unsympathetic examiners, have just caused.

A Super-Mussolini

The failures, moreover, of an overwhelmingly large percentage of candidates is due to one subject only, and there, too, to the strange notions and wilful vagaries of an autocratic, unsympathetic and irresponsible examiner. A sort of super-Mussolini has been instituted by the University in the person of the chief Moderator in each subject at the Matriculation Examination; and the supreme boss for English, this year, combines the mentality of the Sergeant-Major with the ideas of the drill ground efficiency. Impervious to any sense of public criticism, inaccessible to any idea of popular sympathy, this autocrat of the examination seems to have made no secret of his deep-rooted contempt for the attainments in English of Indian candidates. The result, which he more than any of his 64 colleagues in the English section is responsible in bringing about, provides ample evidence of this mentality at work. It is a pity the names of examiners are no longer published by the University, as was the healthy practice a few years ago. But it is the implicit policy of the University,—even if not expressly provided for in the Instructions to Examiners,—that questions should not be so much queer enquiries instituting a mental inquisition, or seeking an exhibition of the examiners' learning, as a test of the student's general knowledge on a given standard and in a given subject. There is reason to believe that this spirit of the Instructions is violated in certain questions, and more so, we fear, in valuation of the answers to them. We do not believe the University authorities,—or even the examiners—realise what a pitiful exhibition of incipient Sadism they are making by providing this spectacle of annual massacre, as in a Roman arena of two thousand years ago! But they must run the risk of such popular misunderstanding of their outlook and ideals in this behalf, if they do not provide living guarantees for improvement in the near future. And this apprehension is the more acute, inasmuch as, we understand, there are attempts afoot, whereby special advantage is sought to be given to the Cambridge Schools Examinations,—which have hitherto ranked on a par with our Matriculation, but which are in future proposed to be treated with invidious differentiation. If proposals like this are allowed to materialise side by side with wholesale discrediting of our own tests—or making them needlessly difficult—those responsible will be unable to escape the suspicion, not only of sacrificing our national self-respect wantonly, but also of creating deliberately an utterly indefensible inferiority complex—which cannot be reprobated too emphatically.

Whither?

Italy has threatened to leave the League of Nations if sanctions are persisted in. As a generous concession by a victor to the vanquished she is prepared "to show accommodation to the League." What shape it will take is not difficult to guess. "Unofficial circles" in London are already suggesting "that the settlement might be facilitated if Italy undertook to administer Ethiopia in conformity with the principles of the League Mandate." There cannot be a more disgraceful and cowardly anti-climax imaginable than this betrayal by the League of itself and Abyssinia to the outlawed robber. Yet, Signor Mussolini who has got the measure of the League will succeed in forcing the League cheerfully to accept this "accommodation." There need not be any doubt about it, if only because League Powers seem to be in a hurry to surrender to Italy.

It is reported that Britain has not yet formulated her policy. Formally it may be so. But actually the policy has been formulated and it is a policy of surrender. Had it been otherwise, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare—the very fact of whose re-emergence is significant—would not be making the speeches that they have just made. Sanctions are now "midsummer madness," and Britishers must take a realistic view of the situation as "practical men." In other words Italian "conquest" of Abyssinia should be tamely recognised, and, to use an unfortunate slang which alone expresses the reality of the situation, to hell with all international morality, international obligations, sanctity of undertakings, League of Nations and, of course, Abyssinia. Honourable men, Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues have decided, should shun all this as midsummer madness! This is not all. The powers and functions of the League must be limited. And that "would go far to restore the prestige and moral influence of the League!" When the will to betray dominates "statesmanship" moral degradation to the lowest level is welcomed as "restoration" of prestige and moral influence. They pretend to save the face of the League by blackening it in the most repulsive fashion.

And we do not think that they are unaware of it. In fact both Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare are harking back to the old pre-collective security days, when British security was based on the Empire and regional alliances as against collective internationalism. Where will this lead to, if not to the old system of Balance of Power, which produced the last war? The League, such as it is to-day, perhaps deserves the fate that is now in store for it. But one cannot help regretting Europe's feverish desertion of Internationalism. It is more than regrettable, for it brings the war a good many steps nearer.

Rape Of Abyssinia

A Tragic Aftermath Of Dishonest Idealism

By
PROF. P. N. DRIVER
(WADIA COLLEGE, POONA.)

I

It is not less Europe's misfortune than her fault—certainly not less her fault than her misfortune—that her political and economic organisation has been the cause of so many wars and tragedies in the post-war epoch. This defect combined with the short-sightedness of statesmen has shattered our dream of world peace. Forgetting the lessons of history they have wandered in search of peace very much like the boy in the fable who hoped to find the gold where the rainbow touched the earth. The rape of Abyssinia is neither the first nor the last of a series of such tragedies which men of our helpless generation will have to witness before they are blown off the face of the earth one day as cannon-fodder. The League of Nations has failed in a most humiliating manner to save one of its own, but weaker member, from being raped and ravaged by another, but stronger member. What are the causes of all this and what is the moral? It may not be too late even now if our intellectuals will have the courage to lay aside their cigarettes and books just for a while to speak out courageously their minds.

Why League Failed

The League has failed because its founders forgot the true cause of wars to-day, and founded it on a very short-sighted injustice which has nullified the effects of all their honest and dishonest idealism. They forgot the lessons of the Vienna Settlement of 1815 and imposed a settlement not less unjust. The unjust treatment of Germany, with the subsequent rise of Hitlerism, and the failure to realise the implications of competitive industrialism on which our society is based, is in my opinion, the chief cause of all our misfortunes to-day. Is there any wonder that the League has always been a house divided against itself, each powerful nation fearing some other nation. This neurosis of fear has made common action impossible. France is shuddering because Hitler has forgotten birth-control as a national panacea and wants to fall upon her with his heavily armed Teutonic hosts. Austria is the sick man of Europe, too small to defy Hitler who is knocking at her doors, and yet so important strategically that Germany's success there would be a death-blow to the Little Entente States if not to European liberalism and civilisation as a whole. England, on the other hand, is not in a position to lay all her cards on the table. She does not want to antagonise Germany nor can she afford to give up her friendship with France. This has made it impossible for Japan, Italy and Germany to satisfy their own territorial ambitions, at the cost of other weaker innocent nations which the League cannot protect to-day. Only a few months back, when Sir Samuel Hoare hurt his honest nose, we all felt that the League would help Abyssinia. But the world stands disillusioned today accusing the League of impotency and cowardice.

Anglo-French Conflict

It is worth while remembering in this connection that the sanctions failed to save Ethiopia from Mussolini's mustard-gas civilisation not because they could not have been applied very effectively but because, as Mussolini knew, their effective application was not likely when France and England could not act unitedly. Italy had better colonies to conquer than Abyssinia such as Algeria, Tunis, Kenya, Malta, Cape Colony, etc., but he knew that any attempt on his part to attack these places would have been resisted with the most effective application of all possible sanctions. Abyssinia was less dangerous because its only defence was the principle of the Covenant, and the astute Mussolini knew that France would not go against him for the sake of England for many reasons, one of them being England's recent naval agreement with Germany which she had entered into without caring a rap for her old ally. Mussolini knew that England would say, as she actually did say, that she would "be prepared to act in accordance with the League policy only to the same extent as the other nations and no further." How can we forget also the further fact that Britain showed her readiness to save Ethiopia according to the above policy, on April 20th—after the German reoccupation of the Rhineland when any school-boy could have known that France would be at that time all the more eager to obtain Italian support against Germany rather than fight for the abstract principle of Abyssinian independence?

Britain Afraid Of Italy

Thus in this atmosphere of suspicion and apathy the tragic drama was played out, hundreds of the brave Abyssinians dying every day in the vain hope of being saved ultimately by the League. But the League did nothing effective and we were helpless to prevent the greatest tragedy of our generation. The Conservative papers of London like the "Observer" preached a policy of selfish non-interference all the time saying that England could not afford to antagonise Italy for the sake of the black men of Abyssinia. To-day that paper preaches that England should forget Abyssinia and make friends with Italy. Contributors of that paper like Mr. J. L. Garvin show a fear of Italian armaments and advocate the same policy of friendship. He regards the Abyssinian campaign as "the strongest and ablest achievement of its kind in the history of colonial wars" and is terribly afraid of the strength of Italy. Writers of the type of Mr. Garvin believe that Italian air-power has been raised to a degree which for a long time England could not match; her navy is so powerful that she could make the Mediterranean untenable for maritime traffic. Mussolini knew long before Mr. Garvin let the cat out of the bag that the League would be helpless against him because England would not have the courage to enter into a Mediterranean conflict with Italy. The result is the present humiliation of the League.

Triumph Of Selfishness

It is, however, the future that is more important for all of us. Idealists throughout the world must have noted that the time is not yet ripe for the idealism of Wilson to triumph. We are all selfish and the measure of our misery is the measure of our self-

(Continued on Page 11)

Frankly Speaking

WARNING TO BRITAIN.

The establishment of a semi-official New Reich Colonial Association in Germany, for the specific purpose of conducting a vigorous campaign for return of colonies, under the guidance of General von Epp and Dr. Goebbels, will not come as a surprise to anyone; for Nazi Germany's demand for colonies is well-known to be a logical sequence to the other phases of her political and economic policy. In a way it is opportune and welcome, inspired, as it is, by the "Italian victory." It greatly clarifies the world situation and makes international divisions more distinct and defined. This revival of the Nazi demand for colonies emphasizes Nazi affinity with Fascism. It also reveals the inherent dangers and sinister possibilities of allowing a strong military power to impose her will on weak and defenceless countries. But German colonies are not Abyssinia; they are mostly in British possession. The "New Reich Colonial Association" should, therefore, serve as a warning to Britain, who has shown distinctly German sympathies of late even as the recent Italo-German pact was a warning for France.

ANOTHER DELEGATION.

Indians cannot be very enthusiastic about the proposed visit of a South African Delegation to India on "a courtesy and goodwill mission." Similar visits in the past have hardly yielded encouraging results. The position of Indians in South Africa is now little better than what it was ten years ago when the practice of friendly visits was initiated. That is not quite surprising as the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, as in other foreign countries, arise mainly from their being a subject nation, unable to take effective action to vindicate their rights. At present they rely mostly on the hope that the Government of India, whose prestige must necessarily suffer when they prove too impotent to vindicate the rights of the people, will sufficiently realise their position and do something for the people whose interests they are supposed to safeguard. It is a feeble hope and the people should learn to do what little they can by themselves.

LUCKY

The two Bengali youths, who had been sentenced, one to seven and the other to six years' imprisonment, by the Special Magistrate of Midnapore under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, should deem themselves extremely lucky at having been acquitted by the High Court. That Act and most other recent repressive measures in the country, particularly in Bengal, are so framed that High Courts avail but little against the decrees of the Executive. Who can tell how many others who are quite as innocent as these two youths are nevertheless either in detention camps or perhaps in the distant Andamans, which appear to some gloating eyes as a paradise on earth? We must confess, however, we cannot be too sure that the two acquitted youths will long remain free. Hard is the lot of even suspects in the district of Midnapore.

A THREAT?

The Lancashire Cotton Committee's latest report states that from August 1935 to June 1936 Lancashire's takings of Indian cotton amounted to 431,000 bales, establishing a level far in excess of the takings hitherto and that the total this year will reach nearly 500,000 bales. Even if this figure is reached, Lancashire's purchases will be nothing compared with those of Japan. Yet Lancashire demands high preference over Japan in the tariff rates. Replying to the Lancashire Committee's deputation concerning India's notice to terminate the Ottawa Agreement in November, 1936, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that until November the Committee should pursue its original aims and objects. If there is a threat in this that, if the Agreement is not renewed by November, the Committee may contemplate retaliatory action, such a threat is hardly calculated to encourage a renewal of the Agreement.

Harijans And Police

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the first time' at Allahabad this year six Harijans were taken in the Police Force. I am sure the numerous friends of Harijans, both Indians and Europeans, will be very pleased to learn that they are doing very well in the lines. What is more, non-Harijans in the force are showing no resentment towards them. Mr. J. C. Weymouth, I. P. Superintendent of Police at Allahabad thinks that the "experiment" will be a success. Mr. Weymouth is entitled to our warm thanks for his sympathetic interest in these Harijan recruits.

These unfortunate people, I submit, have been the victims of suppression of centuries and if we only give them a chance, I for one, have no doubt in my mind that they will render good account of themselves in every department. It is upto us to remove the bars which our prejudice or ignorance has created against them.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Government will be pleased to issue instructions to Superintendents of Police all over the country to admit Harijans in the Police Force in increasing numbers.

May one further hope that military authority who will very kindly take up the question of their recruitment in the Army in right earnest?

I do hope that you, sir, will support the claim which I am putting forward on their behalf. It's justice, I venture to think, is unquestionable.

Will other papers please reproduce this letter and help the cause.—Yours, etc.

ISWAR SARAN.
6, Edmonstone Road.
Allahabad June 9.

4 Anna Taxis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the 4 anna-a-mile demand of the T.D.U. has proved a complete fiasco and the would-be patronizers have to go a-hunting for the white flags on the taxi stands, would it not be fair, in the interest of the taxi-minded public, if the Commissioner of Police would reconsider his decision for an early introduction of the two-seater taxis to ply on hire at 4 annas a mile?

The public has every right to demand a cheaper conveyance in the shape of a lighter car and the present-day owners and drivers of the larger vehicles, in view of the fiasco, would have no right to protest against such an introduction by the Police Commissioner.—Yours, etc.

S. J. M. FEROZE.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Informing the House of Commons of his decision not to institute criminal proceedings against any of the accused in the Budget Leakage trial, the Attorney-General suggested that it would be foreign to British methods that evidence from those whose conduct was questioned and which was obtained by compulsory powers should be made the basis of a subsequent criminal charge.

* * * *

The question which is exercising the minds of the people in Simla is reported to be: When will the Federation come?

The question that is exercising our own mind is: Can nothing really stop it?

* * * *

"Italy's success," says a Berlin report, "is acclaimed and has strengthened confidence in Germany that the time is coming when the German flag will again fly over her colonial possessions."

But it will only be over the dead body of British Imperialism!

* * * *

In the solemn submission ceremony held at Addis Ababa the Abyssinian Rases are reported to have given the Fascist salute every time the name of the king of Italy or Mussolini was mentioned.

For this disrespect to Il Duce they deserve severe punishment. But they have, perhaps, been pardoned as first offenders.

* * * *

But the Fascist General evidently tolerates even sedition and disloyalty to Il Duce. For we read—

"Ras Hailu in the name of the assembled notables read the act of submission declaring that they recognized no authority, but the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia."

* * * *

DENUNCIATION OF "OTTAWA."

Whitehall's Intriguing Delay in Responding to Simla's Call.

—Headlines.

Yes, it IS intrigue-ing.

* * * *

In the Sind Advisory Council, Mr. M.H. Gazdar observed that the Sind Government should refuse to pay the Sukkur Barrage debts as the British Government refused to pay war debts to America.

But the British Government did it in the interests of British taxpayers. Which is a perfectly legitimate, moral and patriotic proceeding.

* * * *

Khadi-clad workers are treated as political suspects in Karwar, says a report.

Why "suspects" only?

* * * *

London: June 10.

Following the reports from Bombay (not from Reuter) that Indians are clamouring for the replacement of Vizianagram as Captain by Naidu or Wazir Ali, Mr. Brittain Jones, interviewed by Reuter, said:—

"Vizianagram has justified his selection as Captain....."—Reuter.

We understand the anxiety of the Manager of the Indian Team to rush to the Press in support of the Maharajkumar.

But why should old man Reuter glory in his incompetence?

* * * *

And, by the way, why does the Maharajkumar require testimonials from the Manager of his team?

* * * *

"Criticism from Bombay, says Manager Brittain Jones, "is not worthy of consideration."

Is that why he has been stung into issuing a prompt apologia?

* * * *

Mr. Brittain Jones, we might explain as a sort of historical postscript, is the same gentleman who recently issued a statement contradicting the report that C. S. Naidu was to go to England and saying that he "had never contemplated" any such thing. Within a week of this statement C. S. N. left for England by air.

Q.E.D.

* * * *

Golfer: "Look here, I'll hit you with a club if you don't stop wisecracking about my game!"

Caddie: "Yeah, but you wouldn't know which club to use."

Futility Of Further Sanctions

Mr. Chamberlain To The Rescue Of League

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a speech in London, alluded to the recent circular of Lord Cecil to the members of the League of Nations Union, urging pressure on the Government to pursue sanctions and even intensify them with the object of still preserving the independence of Abyssinia.

That was midsummer madness, said Mr. Chamberlain. "Such a policy would only lead to further misfortunes, which would divert our minds, as practical men, from seeking other and better solutions."

The circumstances in which the Italo-Ethiopian dispute began, said Mr. Chamberlain, offered the most favourable opportunity to exercise the League policy of collective security, but that policy, which was based on sanctions, had been tried out and failed.

Referring to the Government's re-armament programme, Mr. Chamberlain said the last-comer has advantage of making use of the latest and best designs. To that extent, we have not altogether lost our time but, on the contrary, we have but a short while to prepare ourselves for eventualities.—Reuter.

Isolation Or Alliance ?

Nations composing the League had reviewed situation and decided to limit the functions of the League, so that they would accord with its real powers, said Mr. Chamberlain. He opined that would go far to restore the prestige and moral influence of the League but, naturally, the League, with those limitations, no longer relied upon by itself to secure the peace in the world.

Mr. Chamberlain advocated regional arrangements guaranteed by nations whose, interests were vitally concerned. "Before these conclusions, which are merely provisional, can be translated into action, we must take counsel with others, particularly, with those dominions whose partnership with us means so much for the influence of the British empire and the world.

Whether we adopt policy of isolation or alliances, it is essential we should be adequately armed."—Reuter.

TRAIN DERAILED BY EXPLOSION

Fate Of Egyptian Royal Engineers

CAIRO, June 11.

It is reported that a ballast train, preceding a troop train, carrying Royal Engineers from Egypt was derailed by an explosion 40 miles from Jerusalem.—Reuter.

How Egypt Will Meet Her Budgetary Deficit

CAIRO, June 11.

Owing to the budgetary deficit the cabinet has decided to increase import duty on tea, tobacco by 25 pence per kilogramme.—Reuter.

Military Accounts Official Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 11.

Death has occurred of Mr. William George Wells, of the Indian Military Accounts.

Cost Of Br. Telephone Development Scheme

RUGBY, June 10.

The programme of telephone development which the British Post Office has prepared will involve expenditure of over £4.5 0,000 on underground cables and equipment alone. The programme is designed to ensure that remoter rural areas shall enjoy service not less efficient than towns and urban districts.—B. O. W.

No Change In Index Of Wholesale Prices

RUGBY, June 10.

The Board of Trade index of wholesale prices in May, 1936, was at the same level as the previous month but showed an increase of 4.1 per cent. from May of last year.—B. O. W.

"Chirgwin" Wins Newbury Summer Cup

LONDON, June 11.

The Newbury Summer Cup run at Newbury over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

CHIRGWIN (Land) FIRST.
BIRDS EYE (E. Smith) SECOND.
BRITISH QUOTA (Beary) THIRD

Six ran. Won by two lengths. Half a length separated the second and the third. Winner was trained by Dawson.

Betting:—11/2 Chirgwin; 7/1 Birds Eye; 5/1 British Quota.—Reuter.

No Plague In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 11.

A notification issued by Nizam's Government states that Hyderabad City and suburbs in the Nizam's Dominions are free from plague.

TROOP TRAINS DERAILED

Arab Rebels Take To Sabotage Tactics

JERUSALEM: June 11.

Sabotage of troop trains seems to be the terrorists' latest policy. In addition to the derailment mentioned earlier the train carrying military patrol was derailed at Tulkeram where the lines were found sawn through. Tanks have been despatched to the scene.

There are now two full brigades of British Infantry in Palestine and the army will be reorganised and four new control areas established by the Northern and Southern Brigades under Brigadier-General Beauman and Colonel Simmons respectively, lines of communication under Colonel Kelso and Headquarters Units under Air Vice Marshal Peirse with Colonel Evetts Chief Staff Officer.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS AND MASS CONTACT

Mr. Masani On Success Of Unao Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Interviewed regarding his impressions of Unao Political Conference Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party said, he followed the proceedings with great interest. He was particularly gratified at the passing of a resolution on the approach to masses and the smashing defeat sustained by those who moved an amendment for the deletion of the proposal to give direct representation in the Congress organisation to organise peasants and workers.

Mr. Masani thought that a sound programme of agrarian reconstruction was needed to draw the masses into the struggle for independence. There seems to be some confusion over the Socialist slogan of the abolition of zamindars. The term zamindari needs to be properly defined so as to make clear that no encroachment on the existence of petty zamindars is contemplated. The objective should be explained to be the elimination of landlordism and equitable redistribution of land to the actual cultivators."

REORGANISATION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

ALLAHABAD, June 11

Mr. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist party, who has been visiting Allahabad in connection with the reorganisation of the Socialist Party in the province, is leaving for Lucknow this evening. After staying in Lucknow for a day, he leaves for Jhansi to attend the Kisan Conference at Bariasagar which commences on the 13th June under the presidency of Doctor K. M. Ashraf of the Economic Department of the Congress.—A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed by our correspondent regarding his future programme, said he would be going to-night to Lucknow for one day, where he would attend to important Congress work, demanding his attention. After that he would be leaving for Mussooree, to see his ailing brother-in-law, R. S. Pundit.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will remain for 11 days at Mussoorie. Then he will return to Allahabad, and will dispose of Congress papers which needs perusal, and which have accumulated very much.

After staying at Allahabad for two days, he will leave for Wardha in connection with the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Though maintaining his habitual smile these extensive tours have told upon the Pundit's health, and he looked pulled down.

LUCKNOW STRIKE DEADLOCK

Jawahar's Peace Mission Futile

LUCKNOW, June 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who came to Lucknow to try and effect a compromise between the R. G. Cotton Mill authorities and strikers in its weaving department did not meet with success, and he left for Mussoorie this evening. He saw representatives of the Strike Committee, the Labour Sub-Committee of the Local Congress Committee and four directors of the mill, including the Managing Director, and discussed the different points of compromise for more than five hours, but nothing tangible was achieved. The most difficult problems are three demands of the strikers namely, recognition of the Lucknow Textile Workers Union, no victimisation of strikers and release of the strike leaders, of which two demands are not conceded by the mill authorities. The latter are not prepared to recognise the Union. They are willing to take back fifty or sixty men, but there are no more vacancies. They will not remove those already employed.

The strikers are prepared to accept arbitration with Mr. Monro, Deputy Commissioner, as President.—A.P.

Need For United Front

LUCKNOW, June 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived hehe this morning from Allahabad. About 300 strikers of the R. G. Cotton Mills paraded the streets in a procession which terminated at the Aminudaulah Park. The Pandit said that he had come to enquire into the Cotton Mill strike. He was not aware of all the facts which led to the strike, but he said that he would talk to the representatives of the strikers and hoped that the other party would also put something before him. In India labour were weak and the only way to stengthen Labour was to strengthen the Trade Unions which could face the millowners to some extent.

Continuing he said that in foreign countries labourers got strength to get what they wanted, while in India they could not get the opportunity to strengthen Trade Unions. Labour conditions in Bombay rivalled those in Ahmedabad but the conditions in Lucknow and Cawnpore were worse than Bombay.

Concluding the Pandit assured the strikers that he would do what he could. He advised them that Lucknow and Cawnpore should unite and that this would facilitate success.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

MADRAS, June 11

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive here at 6 o'clock on the morning of June 13, on his way to Wardha. He will alight at the station for a short stay upto the starting of the Grand Trunk Express at 8 a.m. and the expectant Madras public will have a 'darshan' of the Mahatma at the station.—United Press.

Press Report Contradicted

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 11.

Enquiries made by our correspondent regarding Sir B. L. Mitter's appointment as Law Member of the Nizam's Government on return from leave are said to be unfounded.

Thirteen persons were arrested by the Excise Police in Jubbulpore after two raids they made here. Fifteen tolas of contraband "charas" and a quantity of illicit liquor were seized.

DUKEDOM FOR BADOGLIO

"Hero" Of Abyssinia To Be Chief Of General Staff At Rome

ROME, June 11.

Marshal Badoglio has been created the Duke of Addis Ababa. He will resume his post of Chief of General Staff Marshal Graziani becomes Viceroy of Ethiopia.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY'S THREAT TO LEAVE LEAGUE

If Sanctions Are Not Raised

LONDON, June 10

In the course of further discussion between Signor Grandi and M. Vansittart at the Foreign Office yesterday, it is understood that Signor Grandi made it clear that Italy will leave the League if sanctions are not raised as the result of the coming meeting of the League Assembly.

At the same time, there is reason to believe that Italy is prepared to show accommodation to the League over the annexation of Ethiopia and that Signor Grandi touched this point. The nature of such accommodation, hitherto, has not been disclosed.

It is stated in unofficial circles, for example, that the settlement might be facilitated if Italy undertook to administer Ethiopia in conformity with the principles of the League mandate. Further meetings are expected between Signor Grandi and the Foreign Office.

In the meantime, Britain has not yet formulated her policy on Geneva and the projected meeting between Mr. Eden and M. Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, has been temporarily postponed.—Reuter.

ITALY AND SANCTIONS

LONDON, June 11.

What appeared to be a well-founded report, that Signor Grandi definitely stated that Italy would leave the League if sanctions were not raised, as a result of the forthcoming meeting of the League Assembly, is categorically denied in British official quarters.—Reuter.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF RAYON YARN

NEW YORK, June 11.

The world production for rayon yarn for 1935 has reached a new high level, says the textile journal "Rayon Organon", totalling 936 comparing with 769 million pounds in 1934.

The world output for rayon staple fibre is 134 against 54. The "Organon" foresees the possibility of a shortage of rayon yarn in the United States Market after mid-year in view of the fact that the industry is running at or near capacity while stocks are extremely low.—Reuter.

VICEROY-SAPRU TALKS

SIMLA, June 11.

Significance is attached in Simla to the prolonged talk reported to have taken place after luncheon at the Viceroy's House between Lord Linlinthgow and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on Tuesday.

As a result, it is understood, Government of India may take action on the Sapru Committee Report earlier than generally expected. It is not possible to know what transpired between the Viceroy and Sir Tej and Sir Frank Noyce, Member of Industries and Labour, but it is believed in well-informed circles that the Government of India have, under consideration, the proposals to follow up the recommendations of the Sapru Committee.

Talks here suggest the appointment of a number of small Committees to examine the various recommendations separately and thoroughly. Committees on Education and Recruitment to Government Service may be constituted shortly.—United Press.

RECORD HIGH LEVEL OF COTTON

WASHINGTON, June 11.

The World Cotton Consumption is at a record high level, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which estimates that the world carry over on August 1 would be about 12,500,000 bales.—Reuter.

GUNBOATS ORDERED TO STAND BY

HONGKONG, June 11.

The gunboats "Cicala" and "Tarantia" have been ordered to stand-by at Canton until the safety of British nationals has been assured.—Reuter.

LATE MR. CHHOTUBHAI

An Appreciation

(By "A FRIEND.")

Very few people outside the pale of his clientele, perhaps, realise the irreparable loss which Bombay has suffered in the sad and sudden demise of Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil, senior partner of Madhavji and Company, a well-known local firm of solicitors. Born on the 12th May, 1878, and being the only son of his parents, belonging to a very respectable and leading Gujerati Anavil conservative Brahmin family of Surat, Chhotubhai was nurtured and brought up in ease and comfort and had a religious bent of mind from his very boyhood. After finishing his preliminary education at home he joined the Government High School, Surat, and passed out his Matric in 1895. With a view to pursue his studies further he joined the local Elphinstone College, which has the singular honour of having produced a galaxy of illustrious men, and took his degree in the year 1899. After graduating himself he joined the LL.B. class and in 1906 he became a full-fledged solicitor and joined the firm of Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai. Having been trained as a solicitor under the late Mr. Mansukhlal and having come in close contact with the late Mr. Madhavji, a giant among attorneys, young Chhotubhai showed early signs of capability and aptitude and with his dominating will, unostentatious nature, dogged determination and calm perseverance soon began to attract the attention of his seniors and make a place for himself in the profession in which the number of eager applicants jostling one another for the hand of Fortune is ever on the increase. With the retirement of Mr. Kamdar, the firm of Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai merged into the firm of Madhavji and Co., and Mr. Chhotubhai became a senior partner of that firm. By this time Mr. Chhotubhai had established a unique reputation for himself in the profession and after the death of his worthy colleague, Mr. Madhavji, he fully shouldered the responsibility now devolved upon him and discharged it almost to perfection till he has removed by the cruel hand of Destiny from the scene of his activity on the night of the 9th inst. But it is more as a man rather than as a solicitor that we all bemoan his loss.

AS A MAN.

Although he was an extremely busy man in his profession, yet he found time, not only to study books of ancient culture and history, but was a voracious reader of general literature which came in handy in his professional work and gave his legal drafts that touch of sarcasm and humour which this legal work sometimes unquestionably demands. Besides this, having held strong religious views from the very beginning he had been almost to all the places of Hindu pilgrimage in the country, but his religion knew no fanaticism and was as catholic as could be consistent with his own principles and he embodied in himself a magnanimous combination of the East and the West. All the time he was in quest of knowledge and inspiration and the forms and formalities very seldom worried him. Unassuming by nature, modest to the extreme, generous to a fault, charitable in his views beyond compare, broad in his outlook, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, honest in his convictions, sincere as a friend, urban in his manners, straightforward in his dealings, outspoken in his views, brimming with the milk of human kindness, methodical in his work, courteous beyond measure, a source of inspiration to his colleagues and a tower of strength to his subordinates, the late Mr. Chhotubhai had the rare quality of drawing men after him and he so combined his amiable nature and sweet disposition with his forensic skill that he extracted admiration even from the most reluctant. But this was not all. Clad in spotlessly clean Khaddar from head to foot, he was a staunch Khaddarite and every inch a nationalist, who did not yield to any one in the love of his motherland and although he did not take any active part in the local Congress activities yet he was a pillar of strength to the nationalist movement in the Presidency and contributed liberally to the cause. Duplicity was foreign to his nature and if he had any shortcoming it was that he did not know how to offend men.

110 CONVICTS FOR ANDAMANS

MADRAS June 9

One hundred and ten convicts sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, were taken to the Andamans by the S. S. "Maharaja" this morning.—United Press.

FLOOD DANGER IN ASSAM

River Kapali Rises Again: Sufferers Experiencing Great Hardships

The Secretary Assamese Students Welfare League Information Bureau Calcutta wires to the Associated Press under date 11th June as follows::—

The river Kapali, in Assam, has risen again as a result of incessant rain on Tuesday Brahmaputra level was 16 inches higher on Tuesday than on Sunday. Police patrols have been posted on the railway track between Jamunamukh and Jagiroad stations for preventing accidents as a result of flocking of people and cattle on railway line. Many "Mouzas" in Sibsagar district are under water.

The "Statesman" reports death of one fisherman due to attack by a stranded tiger. Forty-two villagers have been rescued from trees. One boy was drowned by breaking of a tree trunk. Hundreds of refugees are taking shelter in railway wagons.

Heavy floods are expected still. Rains are continuing. Sufferers are experiencing great hardships. Relief operations on a grand scale are necessary.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

gress. "This created a double domination of reactionary forces and imperialistic power. Our aim is that this domination must cease."

NEED FOR NEW SOCIAL ORDER

While endorsing Sir Wazir Hassan's observations as President at last year's session of the League regarding the need for a new social order with a view to ameliorating the condition of the poor and backward Muslims the Manifesto makes it clear that the League is opposed to any movement aiming at expropriation of private property. The main principle on which representatives of the League will work in the legislatures will be that the new Constitution should be replaced immediately by democratic and full self-government, and that in the meantime, they should utilise the legislatures in order to extract the benefit from the Constitution for the people.—A.P.

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICE-BEARERS

League Parliamentary Board

LAHORE, June 11

The All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board which concluded its deliberations this evening, elected Mr. Jinnah as President, the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad, as Treasurer and Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury M.L.A. as Secretary of the Board.

A Working Committee has been appointed with the following members: the President, the Treasurer and the Secretary being ex-officio members:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Choudhury Khaliquzzaman, Mufti Khifayatulla Shaikh Abdul Majid, Nawab Zada Liyakat Ali Khan, the Raja of Salempur, Nawab Ismail Khan, Choudhury Afzal Huq, Raja Gaznafar Ali, Khan, Gazdar Ispahami, Mr. Khalequl Huq and Mr. Abdul Hamid.—United Press.

PALESTINE DAY ON 19th.

Committee Expects Muslim League's Help

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The Palestine Committee of Allahabad had formulated a programme for the All-India Palestine Day to be held on the 19th instant and hopes that it will be acted upon throughout India. It also thanks the Muslim League in supporting this programme in its Lahore Session and expects the League to help the movement by its active co-operation with the Palestine Committee.

'PLANE TO RESCUE OF STRANDED PLANTER

ADDIS ABABA, June 10

In response to an S.O.S. brought by runners an Italian plane has flown over plantations at Assala, near Lake Zwai, in Arussi, and established contact with a British tea planter, Henry M. Harris who, with two Dutch brothers named Lennartz and one Czech with his wife and two children, are at the end of their resources after months of siege by brigands.

The plane is unable to find a satisfactory landing place, but is remaining in the vicinity, pending the arrival of a motorised rescue detachment.—Reuter.

LABOUR MUST STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Campaign In Working-Class Area

Why the Congress Socialist Party should be supported by the workers was explained at a meeting held at the Lalbaugh Maidan on Thursday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, the Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Meherally said that the Lucknow Congress brought into relief two parties within the Congress, one the orthodox section with the Capitalist mentality and the other, the Congress Socialist Party, which stood for the emancipation of the workers and peasants. Swaraj for workers could not be achieved through platitudes. The Socialists stood for power for workers in factories, land for Kisans and for abolition of landlordism and rents, and control of land revenue. The revenue from a village should be spent on the village only. Workers were on the verge of starvation with no education or milk for their children.

In the ensuing session of the Congress, they proposed to get their scheme accepted.

So the workers should join the Congress and strengthen the Socialist Party which stood for them, and was fighting their battle on all fronts.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji said they were perhaps surprised to find two flags at the workers meeting. The fact was that there sprung up a new party in the Congress which had adopted their ideology and was fighting for Independence and workers' rights. This party had to struggle in the Congress on account of the nature of their programme. It was their duty to join the Congress and strengthen the Socialist cause.

The Congress was a mass-organisation which was fighting for Independence of the country, and it was no individualist organisation. That the Congress stood for the masses and had the interest of masses in its heart was proved by the President of the Congress paying an official fraternal visit to the recent A. I. T. U. C.

She exhorted the workers to strengthen their unions and to join the Congress, thereby helping the nation's fight.

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni then addressed the meeting.

He appealed to the workers to join the Congress individually as well as through their unions.

At this stage Mr. Meherally left the chair, which was occupied by Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni.

The next speaker said that the fight for Independence could be carried on only by the have-nots and middle classes and not by the rich. He exhorted the workers to join and capture the Congress. He appealed to them to join the local Ward Congress Committee and elect such representatives to the B. P. C. C. who accepted their programme.

Mr. Kripashankar Sharma was the last speaker.

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni concluding the proceedings explained the qualifications for becoming a voter to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Any body among them who was paying a rent of Rs. 5 could become a voter. They should approach their Ward Congress Committee and help the perfect roll campaign.

BY-ELECTION TO CITY'S CORPORATION

A by-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee, who represented the Mandvi (B) Ward, has been announced by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. I. H. Taunton.

Papers in connection with the nomination of candidates will be issued from June 30 till July 7.

If the by-election is contested a poll will be taken on July 14.

Ambulance Board Branches In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 11.

The Hyderabad Government announce that the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board sanctioned through the Nizam's firman under his patronage and with Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershed Bahadur as its president has consented to open district and branch centres. Those in sympathy with this movement have been invited to join the branch of the centre at Hyderabad City which has recently been inaugurated under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Ali with an Executive Committee of six members. The Committee appeals to the public of Hyderabad to become patrons, members, associates or life-members.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Trouble In Palestine

British Imperialism Blamed

NEW YORK (By Air Mail.)

Palestine is a relatively small part of the Arabian world which is fighting for independence from British and French rule, writes the "New Masses."

Most Jews in Palestine were deliberately brought there. There are in Palestine to-day three Arabs to every Jew.

SHOCK ABSORBER.

The Arabs are primarily concerned with emancipating themselves from British imperialism. Theirs is a movement of national liberation.

The Zionist movement seeks to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. This conflicts with the desires of the majority of the population in Palestine, which is Arabian.

The British are glad to use Zionism as a shock absorber against Arab nationalist aspirations. The resentment of the Arabs against British domination becomes resentment against the instrument of Great Britain—the Zionist movement.

The recent bloodshed in Palestine is thus the direct result of British imperialist rule which uses the Zionist movement as a buffer against the nationalist aspirations of the Arabs. Zionist policy is to establish a Jewish homeland at the expense of the Arabian masses; Arab nationalist policy is to combat British imperialism and its tools.

ZIONISM'S IMPORTANCE.

Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, stated the case succinctly when he said:

"Palestine holds the key to the strategical position on the great route between the East and the West. The war in Abyssinia has caused most of us to reflect upon the safeguarding of that high road. From this point of view, Zionism has never been more important to Great Britain."

Rumours Regarding Habsburg Restoration

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Comments are being made in London diplomatic circles on the recent visit of Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg to Italy which it is claimed related to the question of the Hapsburg restoration.

It is declared that the precarious position in which the Austrian Government finds itself to-day could only be saved either by Schuschnigg's joining hands with Major Fey or by his speeding up the Hapsburg's restoration.

Special mention is being made in this connection to the fact that the Archduke and Arch duchess Anton of Habsburg were entertained recently at the Austrian Legation.

End Of Sanctions

GENEVA (By Air Mail.)

The Geneva correspondent of "L'oeuvre" wires to his journal that the diplomatic circles are envisaging the end of sanctions.

It is expected that the suspension of sanctions will be proposed during the discussions that are to take place in the near future regarding the remilitarisation of Dardanelles.

According to the correspondent, Italy has secretly informed Turkey that she will not agree to the revision of the Straits convention except on condition, that the sanctions are raised. As unanimity is necessary for the revision of the Convention, Turkey is said to have agreed to do this.

In view of the importance of the conclusion of a new Mediterranean pact, the Powers are not likely to object to Turkish lead in this matter.

French Loan For Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE (By Air Mail.)

The Prague correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" wires to his journal that the Czechoslovak Government may accept a French financial group's offer of 450 million francs loan for speeding up its armaments.

The interest suggested is said to be very low but so far no agreement has been reached on account of ratio which should be used when distributing to Czech and French Factories.

Behind the offer is the famous Schneider-Creusot Company which is closely linked with the Czech Skoda works also known as a well equipped armaments factory.

The financial group which is engineering the loan is the one that arranged for a 600 million loan in 1932. It comprises representatives of the Banque de Paris, Lazard Freres and Banque de d'Union Parisien.

Anglo-Soviet Naval Talks

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Soviet Government is in favour of a bilateral agreement with Britain in relation to European Seas based on the same lines as the London Naval treaty but that the question of German and Russian rivalry in the Baltic offers certain difficulties which will have to be overcome before any effective agreement is achieved.

Britain is reported to have already sounded Germany about the possibility of a naval agreement between her and Russia based on the London Treaty. So far as it is known, the idea has been well received in Berlin. The Anglo-Soviet talks however will only come to a fruitful conclusion after the German attitude is clearly defined.

Japan And Australia

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Japanese position is likely to be discussed in connection with the proposal, now being considered by the Dominion delegates and the Imperial Government that Immigration from England to the dominions should be accelerated.

Japanese attempts to obtain markets for manufactured goods in Australia are also likely to influence negotiations in London to formulate a policy to take the place of Ottawa agreement which are due to expire in August 1937.

An agreement between Japan and Australia is possible but it is feared that it may be followed by a demand, difficult to resist, that Japanese emigration to Australia should be facilitated.

Italian Irredenta In Corfu

CORFU (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that as a sequel to fascist propaganda the Italian colony at Corfu are making continued appeals to Italian Government to annex the island which is at present under the protection of the Greek Government. The Greek population, it is reported, has been considerably alarmed and diplomatic protest may be made to the Italian Government on the alleged activities.

Indian News From Here And There

CLOTH MARKET DULL

Merchants' Complaint Against Mill Agent

(From Our Correspondent)

AHEMEDABAD, June 7.

The cloth market has remained dull, and there is no hope of improvement in the near future. The cloth merchants of the Muskaty Market have complained to their President that some mill agents sell their goods in the up country markets at reduced rates adversely affecting their business. Such complaints against local mill agents have been heard for some time past, and the merchants now seem to be in earnest. Action is likely to be taken against the offending mill agents. The Muskaty Market Mahajan will take the case in hand and will put an end to the unbusinesslike methods of the mill agents.

INSURANCE FRAUDS?

Two cases of defrauding insurance companies are under investigation at present. In one case a Patidar is involved for claiming money from the General Insurance Company for the death of his wife who had been insured. It is alleged that the woman who had been insured was not his wife, and that she was alive, while the money was claimed. Several persons were arrested by the police in this connection, and have been released on bail. In another case, the Bharat Insurance Company of Lahore was asked to pay a claim. It is alleged that a man aged 80 was insured as a man of 44, and about a dozen persons have been arrested by the police in this connection. The persons arrested include two medical practitioners, one of whom is an L. C. P. and S.

Preparations are going on for the Gujarat Youths' Conference to be held here some time in October, and Sjt. Achyut Patvardhan, the Socialist member of the Congress Working Committee has agreed to preside over the conference.

It is proposed to start an association of the literary writers of Gujarat, Kathiawad and Cutch to bring about co-operation among them, and with this object in view, a meeting of persons interested in literature will be held here to-morrow.

MATRIC RESULTS

The matriculation examination result of the Ahmedabad Centre is very disappointing, and less than 20 per cent. of candidates have passed the examination. Naturally there is a great deal of disappointment. The result of the Intermediate Arts Examination also is far from satisfactory. Our city has earned a bad reputation in matters educational. Already a complaint against the authorities of a school is being heard in the Magistrate's Court. The University Inspection Committees also have found much to complain against some local schools, and one such school had its recognition withdrawn last year. In spite of all these, there are still some schools that continue to thrive without being recognised either by the department or by the University, and as the school year begins to-morrow, local papers are full of advertisements of all sorts of schools.

The School authorities, however, should try to see that Ahmedabad regains its lost reputation with the University.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The Gujarat College begins its sessions from the 20th instant, and on account of poor matriculation results, the first year classes are not likely to be full.

The Hargovandas-Lakhmichand College of Commerce will also begin to function from the 20th instant and a long felt want of this city will be supplied by the opening of this college. It seems that Government sanction has not yet been received for the college, but as all the conditions laid down by the University have been fulfilled, Government sanction is not likely to be withheld, and it will be granted in due course. The Ahmedabad Education Society deserves to be congratulated on what it has done so far, and it is hoped that it will extend its activities, and lay the foundation for a Gujarat University.

Jubilee Of A. I. Muslim Educational Conference

ALIGARH, (By Mail.)

It has been decided to hold the Jubilee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Aligarh in December next. An extensive programme has been chalked out and the Conference will comprise of twelve sections, and the function will continue for over a week. Expert educationists have been chosen as secretaries of the different sections and eminent literary men from all over India are being invited to attend the function and read papers which will be later collected in the form of a book Besides, an educational exhibition will also be held during the Jubilee week. Attempts are being made to collect exhibits of great educative value, and persons are being invited to send contributions of interest to this important section.

URDU

The Conference will lay particular stress on the popularization and advancement of Urdu.—United Press.

How Rajkot Fared In Matric Exam.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The University Matriculation results of the local schools are announced to-day.

Of 206 students sent up by the Alfred High School 52 have been successful. In the Agency High School, 14 passed out of 45. Out of 16 students put up by Sheth G. T. High School for girls 5 have come out successful.

The Surastra High School had only 3 out of 35.

TO IMPLEMENT LUCKNOW RESOLUTIONS

M. P. C. C. President's Tour To Organise Sub-Committees

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBALPORE, (By Mail).

Mr. R. S. Shukla President of the M.P.C.C. visited Jubbalpore on the 3rd instant in connection with the labour sub-committee appointed by the P.C.C. to implement the Lucknow Congress resolution.

There is also a rumour that he has made arrangements that the P.C.C. Office at Jubbalpore should work in full swing and the work of the different sub-committees' labour, volunteers and the activities of the Parliamentary Board should be conducted from this office, for which purpose a clerk has been engaged.

Mr. Shukla proceeded by the night train to Harda to inspect the physical training school there, ascompanied by Mr. B. P. Tiwari convenor of the volunteer sub-committee.

It is also reliably understood that Ramchandra Rao Khandeker of Saugor, a member of the panel appointed by the P.C.C. to enquire into the congress disputes in the province, has been selected to enquire into the District and Town Congress Committees' election disputes of this district.

It appears that the enthusiasm evinced by the election of the office bearers of Jubbalpore Municipality is cooling down and dissatisfaction created is bubbling to the surface. There was some talk amongst the Municipal members that there was deception and the matter is being referred to the M.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C.

HARTAL IN PONDICHERRY

Merchants Protest Against Quota System

PONDICHERRY: (By Mail).

To protest against the recent introduction of what is known as the "Quota System" by the Government of French India restricting thereby the quantity of dutiable articles that could be transmitted from one French Settlement in India to its surrounding 'communes' on obtaining a "passe debout" (French free permit) the merchants and traders of French India met at an open conference on 6th inst. when resolutions requesting Government of French India to repeal the new "system" forthwith were passed on the ground that it greatly affected the French Indian business in general.

Pondicherry practically looked a deserted city for two days as all the shops and other markets of all classes were completely closed and the entire business was at a standstill. This was the sequel to a resolution passed by the Pondicherry Merchants' Association to observe complete hartal as a mark of protest.—A. P.

Facts And Figures About "Craikian Paradise"

Why Are European And Anglo-Indian Prisoners Not Sent To The Adamans, Asks Saxena

LUCKNOW, June 9

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M. L. A., has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the communique issued by the Government of India regarding the Andamans settlements.

"I have carefully read the press statement issued by the Home Department of the Government of India regarding the News comment on Sir Henry Craik's impressions of Andamans. Knowing the full value of statistical figures in carrying conviction with the average reader I am not surprised that the Home Department has paraded them, to support Sir Henry Craik's conclusions. That the hellish conditions obtaining during the visit of the Indian Jails Commissions having radically changed Andamans have become a peradise. But statistics are often very misleading and lead to wrong inferences unless carefully analysed. No body has denied that the conditions in Andamans had changed during the last 15 years but the question is whether the health and moral condition had changed to the extent as the Home Member would have us believe.

NO MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

"Being unable to get the health Commissioner's report referred to in the statement I do not propose to make any comments on the figures quoted there-from to prove that the health conditions have been good as in any Indian jail. But as regards moral conditions to which I attach even greater importance, it can be proved from the census report itself that they are nearly as bad as when the jail commissioner visited the island. The statement says that the proportion of females to males has gone up from 14.5 per cent. in 1921 to nearly 35 per cent. in 1931 and that the increase has been principally due to the increased facilities provided by the Government to the convicts for bringing their families. If we examine the figures a little minutely we find that according to the census report of 1931 while the total number of families has increased to 4,965 the number of those between the ages of 15 to 50 years is only 2,518 as against 13,423 males of corresponding ages which comes to about 17 per cent.; and again of those 2,239 are married women which means that there are only 279 unmarried women and widows as against 8,766 unmarried men, widowers and such married men whose wives are not in Andamans. Therefore the ratio amongst marriageable men and women will be 33 to 1 man or 3.5 per cent or exactly one-tenth of the ratio over which the State has laid so much stress. The conditions in convict settlement are still worse and no better than they were a decade back. According to my information in March 1923, the convict settlement consisted of 6,000 males and 101 females while in March, 1934, they were 5,900 males and 101 females while in March 1934, there were 5,900 males and 86 females.

PLAYING UPON THEIR CREDULITY.

"The statement cleverly avoids facts and figures to substantiate the contention that there had been considerable improvement in morality with the remark that such progress could not be measured in terms of statistics. But it is certainly counting too much on our credulity to expect us to believe that by opening a few schools and buildings a few places of worship and by teachings of a few religious preachers from India and the Institution of a liberal system of remission will cease to be what it is. When such a large number of persons are assembled from all over India, persons who before landing in Andamans have lived for long terms in Indian jails in the midst of all sorts of criminals and absolutely cut off from all refining and reforming influences and who even in Andamans have no common bond or ambition nor any restraining influence and with no adequate opportunity to satisfy their natural cravings, is it any wonder that there should be so much depravity as I read in an esteemed paper the other day that even married women when quite young are passing hands in the islands just like ordinary currency.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

As regards the climate the statement says: "The climate is not certainly more trying than certain parts of Bengal. But as against—949 persons from Bengal there are in Andamans 2,431 from U. P., 2,754 from Madras and 1,983 from the Punjab and it does not require much imagination to visualise as to how trying the climate in Andamans must be to them.

The one question which has occurred to me over and over again is whether the conditions in Andamans are as they have been depicted by the Home Member and if so why have not the Europeans and Anglo-Indian prisoners gone to this "Craikian paradise." Will the Home Department draw the attention of the European and Anglo-Indian Association in this direction.

It is apparent that the Government is not going to close Andamans as penal settlement as it would practically mean the evacuation of the Andamans and it is not prepared to do so because of the strategic importance of the island and it has therefore been trotting out all sort of arguments to get over the unanimous recommendations of its own Jail Commission.

We are, however, not interested in the evacuation of Andamans. In fact if the health conditions have so considerably improved and there are such good prospects of earning decent livelihood for criminals we would be happy if the islands are utilised for purpose of free colonization, but we do not want that penal settlement should be abolished. This will not only dispel the atmosphere of moral deprivity that exists there; but will also wipe out the stigma of "Kala Pani" from the islands by which name the islands are generally known in India and which deter people from migrating there.

HARDSHIP OF CONVICTS.

"The present practice of deporting involves two-fold hardship to the convicts. On the one hand they are deprived of the much valued privilege of periodical interviews with their relations and friends and also of comparatively more homely atmosphere that obtains in Indian jails; on the other hand even in Andamans they are not allowed greater freedom like other ordinary convicts. They are not even allowed to take walks outside the jail; I am informed that though they have been permitted to play badminton and other out door games they do not get time to avail themselves of this privilege because of early lock up. It is therefore not correct for any one to say that they are better off than they would have been in Indian jails.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Grievances Of Suburban Taxi-Drivers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The taxi and bus competition in the suburbs of Bombay seems to have attracted the notice of the police of Bandra to the great detriment of the interests of the taxi-drivers. It began with cases against the taxi drivers in the City Magistrate's Court at Bandra in a large majority of which cases the taxi drivers obtained acquittals. The course is now adopted is one of the summoning the taxi drivers before the Superintendent of Police, Bandra, for alleged breach of rules and in every case the taxi drivers' license is suspended. Apart from the legality of this procedure which our Association contests it is unfair and unjust on the part of the licensing authority to act in the unsupported and sometimes heresy complaint of the subordinate police officials and much more so in view of the competitions between the buses and the taxis. The taxi-drivers are refused legal assistance at the time of the enquiries. Interview to the President of our Association is also refused by the Superintendent in connection with this matter. Several legal issues are involved in all cases which have resulted in suspension of licenses. There have been cases where servants have engaged taxis from the stand and taken them to the houses of their masters and the taxi-drivers have been summoned and on the version of the subordinate officer their licences suspended. It has, therefore, to be repeated that in the public interest and in view of the competition between the taxis and buses the cases of breach of rules against the taxi drivers require to be thoroughly scrutinized by a judicial authority. An executive officer though competent has barely the word sometimes in the nature heresy to go upon. The latter procedure cannot result in justice.

Yours Etac.,

Mr. S. V. PARULEKAR,
General Secretary, Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association.

Matric Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has already been decided by the Bombay University to re-examine, some time in October or November 1936, the Candidates failing in the Matriculation Examination held in April last. The question of those who fail at the supplementary examination invites serious attention. They will have hardly a period of three or four months to prepare again for the Matriculation Examination of 1937, to be conducted according to the new Syllabus. Will it not be in the fitness of things if the University authorities undertake to re-examine all such candidates according to the old curriculum once again, along with those appearing in 1937? They may be examined some time in February or March 1937. United efforts on the part of Headmasters will go a long way in helping the cause of such candidates.—Yours etc.

K. M. R.

Our Cricketers In England

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By now every cricket lover must be having serious misgivings about the future prospects of our team in England. Well, he must be thinking that India cannot give England a tough fight or win the "Ashes," if so, under the present circumstances he is right. But is our team really representing India's best eleven? Most certainly not. First of all Vizianagram should have no place in the team, let alone being made captain of it. He has never played in the highest grade of cricket at home, viz., Quadrangulars, has not so far made any striking performance in any kind of cricket; yet to have shouldered him with the highest responsibility of captaincy in international cricket on the merit of having been lucky on two occasions against visiting teams, is, to say the least, simply preposterous. Several other players have also been included on scanty merit, for example, Gopalan was taken for his 6 for 23 against the Australians at Madras, and it is absolutely useless to select a player on one performance only. Jai has been taken on his past form but he is hopeless in the field. Hussain and Ramaswamy are useless to the team as they are too old and are not likely to learn anything from England's cricketers. Mustaque Ali's record in India both as a bowler and a bat has been poor. Amir-Elahi's showing in England has been disappointing. If younger cricketers of proved merit and better record at home—and there are a good few of them—were selected they would have been useful for the future of our cricket and some might even have stepped into the highest class after the rich experiences of an English tour. So in filling up these six places, I would send C. S. Nayudu, Naoomal, Nazir Ali, Kadri, Bhaya and Baporia. This selection may surprise some people but I feel most will agree with me. Naturally the captaincy goes to Major C. K. Nayudu and the vice captain may be Wazir Ali.

Before the Indian team sailed in 1932 for England all the players had two months' practice together and were all medically examined and found perfectly fit. I think if they had done the same this time it would have been wiser.

In spite of all these glaring defects and omissions, the fact that we have not won even an isolated county match, should be put down to sheer bad captaincy. "Vizzy" has been making unforgivable errors, his placing of the field is faulty, he does not change bowlers at the right time and he chops and changes his batting order much too much to allow his team members to settle down.

Thus the real reason of our failure so far lies with the Cricket Board of Control in the high-handed and thoroughly bad selection of our team. Even now, the matters can be put right before it is too late. The incessant recent agitation in the papers had its effect in the Board of Control agreeing to despatch C. S. Nayudu to England. Would they not take courage in both hands and despatch the other mentioned and also hand over the active captaincy to Major C. K. Nayudu? Besides being the only right and proper thing, the cricket loving public will have the satisfaction of knowing that, the merits and services of a man who has singly contributed so much to the cause of Indian cricket, and who cannot now have many years of serious strenuous cricket before him, are at last well rewarded.—Yours, etc.,

"SCHOOL-BOY."

SUCCESSOR TO SIR RAZA ALI

Raghavendrarao Not Likely To Accept Offer Even If Made

NAGPUR: June 11.

Enquiries made by the 'United Press" into the report that Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Acting Governor, Central Provinces will be appointed to succeed Sir Raza Ali as the Agent to Governor-General in South Africa, in authentic circles reveal that Mr. Raghavendra Rao has no knowledge about it, nor has the Central Government made such an offer to him.

Authentic circles do not consider that even if the portfolio is offered to Mr. Rao, there is any probability of his accepting the same, as, deeply interested in Indian politics as he is, he will not leave this country for such a far-off place.

It is further contended in support of this, that is, the improbability of Mr. Rao accepting the offer even if made, that Mr. Rao has already made up his mind to contest forthcoming elections to the C.P. Assembly under the new Constitution and to form the Ministry. —United Press.

A. I. SOCIALIST PARTY

Executive Committee Meets At Nagpur On July 3.

ALLAHABAD: June 11.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Socialist Party, announces that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the party will take place at Nagpur on July 3. Members, who are unable to attend the meeting are requested to communicate with Mr. Masani at Bombay.

Mr. Masani is proceeding to Lucknow this evening. While in Allahabad he held consultations with the Socialists.—A. P.

Sports Doctors' Congress

BERLIN (By Air Mail)

Doctors who specialise in the training of athletes and the cure of sportsmen's ailments will travel from all parts of the world to an International Sports Doctors' Congress at Berlin from July 27 to 31. The congress will meet under the presidentship of Dr. Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, Prof. Latarjet of Lyons and Dr. Wagner, leader of the German Doctors' Association.

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Aeroplane Pilot's Invaluable Friends

Flying Topographical Maps And Their Importance For Safe Aviation

The view from an aeroplane of the country beneath is much the same as that visualised by cartographers when compiling a map, and it should therefore be a simple matter to recognise landmarks and locate the position of the aeroplane above the ground when visibility is good.

Generally speaking, there is no difficulty if a good topographical map of suitable scale is used and the user is familiar with the scale and the approximate speed at which any journey is being made. It must, however, be admitted that while most countries possess excellent general purpose maps and many different classes of maps for special purposes, the ideal flying map has not yet come into existence.

EARLY ATTEMPTS.

In the early days of flying, when few instruments were available to assist navigation and a pilot had to depend almost entirely on maps for finding his way, several attempts were made to produce maps which could be more easily read by the aviator, and some of these were extraordinarily good.

As an example, a distinction was made between a main railway line with two or more tracks and branch lines with single tracks. Spinneys and woods were shown boldly out-lined in green being features which can be recognised at a great distance from even a moderate height. Similarly, all water was shown in blue. Isolated high buildings such as churches and towers were given prominence and a useful feature was an indication of the presence of trees along the sides of roads and canals.

With the increase of cruising speeds and heights, and the introduction of reliable compasses and air speed indicators, together with weather forecasts giving the speed and direction of the wind and the development of wireless direction finding, the demand for maps of comparatively large scale was reduced although the need for a special flying map has always been recognised.

INTERNATIONAL MAPS.

International legislation for Air Navigation and the establishment in many countries of prohibited areas over which no civil aircraft are allowed to fly, combined with the great increase in flying, have again created a demand for uniform series of maps on which all information necessary for safe navigation over any route is shown.

Conventional signs for features which are of special interest to the aviator have been standardised for international use; in the course of time it is hoped that a uniform edition of maps of all countries will be available and it is also hoped that a system will be adopted to ensure that the information contained on these maps will be kept up to date.

We can expect great changes on the air routes throughout the world during the next five years. New flying boat bases and aerodromes will be constructed, wireless stations will be increased and beacons to assist navigation at night will be provided on the main routes. All this information should be available on maps used by a pilot, which in all probability will take the form of a compromise between an admiralty chart and a topographical map. Lines of equal magnetic declination will be shown together with a compass rose to simplify the plotting of the magnetic course between any two points.

IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY.

While navigation in the air has much in common with that of long sea crossings, maps will always be of more importance to the avaitor that charts are to the navigator at sea, because of the relatively greater number of landfalls which are made during a journey by air. In the air long flights are seldom made without the country beneath being seen frequently, while at sea many days may be spent out of sight of any landmarks.

It is true that a ship's position at sea may sometimes be checked by taking soundings and comparing these with the depths shown on the charts, but apart from this and when making landfalls other methods of navigation have to be relied on. Incidentally in this connection the introduction of an instrument which accurately registers the height of an aircraft over the ground would be a great boon to air navigators, particularly in bad weather.

Research in this direction is in hand and if complete success is achieved the problem of descending with safety through low cloud to an aerodrome surrounded by hills will be solved, and an aircraft's position could often be checked solely by the use of such an instrument and contoured topographical maps.—"I. N. A. Gazette."

(Continued from column 3.)

low-priced cars throughout with safety glass; first to use torque tube drive; first, and thus far the only one, to adapt the V-8 engine to the popular car. Demonstrating how a score of things can be done when people get ready to do them. Constantly working on plans and experiments to give agriculture a larger industrial market. His greatest personal pleasure—creating mere jobs. His constant goal—high and yet higher wages.

Outside of business, preserves American folk music and dances; rescues the old landmarks—Longfellow's Wayside Inn, "Mary's Little Lamb" schoolhouse; courthouse where Lincoln began to practice law; the laboratories where Edison wrought his wonders; McGuffey readers. Establishes schools and trade schools. Builds great American Museum and historical village, as an institute of technology for young Americans. During his recent Georgia vacation he "rested" by building a sawmill and woodworking shops for young people. Contends there are 50 opportunities open to-day where one existed when he was young. Believes there can be no substitute for work. Looks for the ultimate prohibition of war. Faces the future unperturbed, with faith in the American people and American destiny. Says if he knew any better way of helping than by sticking to his job he would do it. And so, at the age of 73, his face is in the light; he believes it is still early morning in America."

SIPRA

VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

Entirely Free From Animal Fat

BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St.

Henry Ford.. King Of Cars

Tabloid Biography Of The Great Manufacturer

A seven-minute biography of Henry Ford was presented recently over the Radio by William J. Cameron. In describing the life and accomplishments of the Industrialist, Cameron said:

"Born in civil war days on a Michigan farm; schooled by a teacher who was a cooper on Saturdays, taught dietetics by his mother when discovered trading his lunch of wholesome bread for cake; in play hours building dams in county ditches, to run crude machines by water power; doing endless farm chores; tinkering in the long evenings with neighbours' clocks and watches. Motherless at 13. That was his childhood."

REPAIRED WATCHES.

"At 16 walked from farm to Detroit hunting a job. Laboured by day at dry-dock engine works; paid room rent by repairing watches at night—being kept out of sight by the jeweller, lest customers might doubt so young a lad could do an expert job. Worked at the railway car shops; barely missed discharge by quitting—because he angered the older hands by making in half an hour repairs that ordinarily required half a day. "I learned then not to tell all I know'" he says, "but I thought everyone wanted to learn the better way." Worked nights at a vise clamped to his boarding house window sill, until the young teacher in the next room complained that it set her teeth on edge. Talked with grey-haired mechanics wherever he could; took any job, to tear new knowledge out of it; thrilling throughout his being to every form of machinery as others thrill to music. Delighting in country dances, attending business college nights and Sunday school on Sundays, asking questions seldom answered. Attracting the attention of the girl he married by eagerly showing her a watch he made that kept two times—quite different from the other swains who gigged. Operated a threshing engine; travelled as service man to traction engines; set up his own sawmill, himself sawing the lumber for his first house. That was his youth and early manhood."

ENCOURAGED BY EDISON.

"At 28, engineer for the Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, where single-handed he installed the eight-nour day for his helpers. Working nights on a horseless carriage, greatly encouraged by Thomas A. Edison; running his first little car around Detroit to the consternation of horses and the amusement of men and—typical of his engineer's conscience—waiting seven years after his first car ran before he would sell one. So he came to his 40th year and began to make automobiles.

His initiation in business was a court battle—a closed association of manufacturers refused him permission to make his own car; he won, and liberated the entire industry from that obstruction. The first three men he employed work for him yet. Sold delivered and serviced his first cars himself. Father warned him he was producing too fast—35 cars a week!—thought such big production would saturate the market, exhaust the demand. The business grew—outgrew several factories—Ford always adventuring. "Good enough" was not good enough. He ran the price of a Ford Car down and ran production up from six cars a day to 9,000. In 1915 his volume reaching 3,00,000 cars, he returned 50 dollars to each purchaser and cut the price. Always trying the untried, he inspired Edgar Guest's famous poem:—

"He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done and he did it."

HOLDS PRODUCTION RECORDS.

"He won and retains every automobile production record ever made—for the number of cars sold; for the number of cars of any model sold; for the number of cars on the road to-day, and for the number of cars that have been longest on the road; for the number of countries throughout the world in which his cars are made.

In mechanical progress a persistent pioneer. Introduced and developed alloy steel for automotive use, making possible great strength without excess weight. First to introduce enclosed brakes, the six-brake system, the floating axle, the welded steel wheel, the all-steel safety body, the one-piece cylinder block casting, the removable cylinder head—all eventually adopted by the automotive industry. First to equip

(Continued in column 3.)

TYRE RETREADING INDUSTRY

New Indian Enterprise Started

About a crore and a half rupees worth of tyres are being imported into India on an average every year and this vast sum is being drained from this land to various foreign countries. It is an admittedly sad fact that so far there has been no attempt of an Indian enterprise in the manufacture of tyres. It is therefore gratifying to know that the Hindustan Tyres Ltd., has been started with purely Indian capital and under cent. per cent. Indian management to produce Indian made tyres. Presently however the Company has begun with the retreading of tyres and they propose to take up the manufacture of original new tyres before long.

Since the cost of an imported new tyre is too high and prohibitive to the average motorist and taxi-owner, not to mention the various bus-services in the rural areas, it will be of particular interests to all to learn that a Tyre Retreading Factory of the Hindustan Tyres Ltd., has been started in Bombay with all the most modern equipment of tyre retreading machinery.

Retreading of tyres is practically the same as manufacture of new ones. The costly process of building canvas casing is dispensed with; the retreading expert examines the casing of the worn out tyre and if it stands up to a certain amount of pressure then the same is retreaded and thus made into an entirely new tyre. These retreaded tyres, especially when done by the full circle moulds, can be guaranteed to stand a mileage, wear and tear almost equal to that of the new tyres of original manufacture. Retreading of tyres is one of the largest industries in Australia, since in that country the retreaded tyres are within the easy reach of even men of modest means. Likewise retreading industry originated from Australia and that country being the Pioneer in this trade, the Hindustan Tyres Ltd. sent out their representative to Australia to make a thorough study and obtain first hand knowledge and working of this industry there. This fact in itself will add more to the efficiency and high standard of their production.

Unfortunately for India retreading has come to be introduced only quite recently and that too with third circle moulds. Even now there are innumerable instances where old tyres are thrown away, though the canvas casing and the rim may be quite in tact, which are the essential factors for retreading. It may even be safely estimated that in India 90 out of 100 tyres that are thrown away as being useless could be retreaded and thus given a fresh lease of life. Since retreading entails giving completely a new lease of life to the tyre, third circle moulds in the opinion of retreading experts, have become obsolete but the introduction of full circle moulds has solved this problem completely and the Hindustan Tyres Ltd. have equipped their factory completely with full circle moulds.

Tyre retreading will be a boon to both the motorist as well as the service-owner in that it saves them nearly 50 p.c. by retreading as against buying of new tyres, which is really a welcome thing in these days of economic crisis and depression.

The most important and special feature of this factory is that it has installed its own Rubber Plant whereby the necessary quality of rubber could be had to suit the local climatic conditions. In recent times since the introduction of tyre retreading in India, ready-made rubber for retreading is being imported from other countries. The imported rubber stocked in tropical countries like India undergoes slow automatic curing due to heat developed inside in spite of all precautions and the curing factor goes beyond control. This brings about over-curing and consequent deterioration of rubber. All this is being avoided by the immediate supply of rubber on the spot with necessary curing to suit local climatic conditions. Since accurate and proper curing of rubber is the main factor contributing to the efficiency and durability of the tyre with the installation of a rubber plant, the Hindustan Tyres Ltd. is in a position to effect retreading with guarantee in quality and finish.

The Factory has been equipped with all the modern machinery any technique worked by an able Indian staff including the Engineering and the Chemist.

That's The Way They Do It In America!

Roosevelt's Safety Campaign And How It Helps Motoring

When and if automobile drivers stop making their own rules of the road and are taught to adhere to uniform regulations—learning at the same time the fundamental requisites for safety—the appalling number of accidents and deaths on city streets and highways, which occur in every country, will diminish. Not before.

This is the idea behind President Roosevelt's safety drive in the United States. The man he appointed to lead the campaign comes from a city, famous for its beer, that has become a city famous for its accident prevention—Milwaukee.

He is Dr. B. L. Corbett, Safety Commissioner for the Wisconsin city and executive chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee for Accident Prevention. Milwaukee has the cleanest record of any city in the United States, and its accident toll has dropped each year.

The plan may profitably be followed—with necessary modifications—in our own country, where motoring in big cities is just beginning to show its hideous aspect. Dr. Corbett recently outlined the great nationwide drive which is now under way, and which is patterned after Milwaukee's plan. The scheme is to get uniform traffic regulations, signals and driving licences throughout the United States, and to educate the public in safety.

DON'T FRIGHTEN

"Gruesome pictures in the newspapers and articles like 'And Sudden Death,'" Dr. Corbett stated, "have an effect, but they tend, not to make people more careful, but to scare them and make them nervous. We have to teach people the idea of safety, get them to learn the traffic code, force them to obey it. When a man is caught in a traffic violation, we don't just fine him. We sentence him to the "Violators' School', one night a week for six weeks. He is taught the code and the regulations. He seldom comes back."

CAR CONFISCATED

In Milwaukee every traffic offence is entered on the back of the offender's driving licence. "Things go tough with the man who has a bad record." Dr. Corbett stated. There a gross offence, following other violations, means the seizure of the driver's licence. But they go further. They take the car itself and hold it for a time.

Dr. Corbett has been in Toronto conferring with Premier Hepburn and Ontario officials. "They are most interested in compulsory inspection of cars," he stated. "Memphis pioneered that idea. Every automobile must be tested at regular intervals, and repairs and adjustments must be made, or the car is not allowed on the streets. This works in several ways. It eliminates unsafe cars. It prevents poor mechanics 'getting away with a bad job', for the car, when it has been adjusted must go back for a 'clean sheet' from the city inspection station."

Jay-walkers are a problem, and jay-walkers must be taught safety as well as drivers. Dr. Corbett stated.

As for traffic signals—he believes that they should be at the point of obedience, not across the street. Milwaukee has a white "walk" light for pedestrians, in addition to the red, amber and green signals.

He condemned angle parking on streets. "It is dangerous," he stated. "Parking parallel with the curb is much better, as the driver coming along the street can see the man at the wheel of the parked car. He can tell whether or not the other is about to move."

ALDERMEN CONVICTED

There is no "fixing" of traffic tickets in Milwaukee. "We've caught, indicted and convicted an alderman for safety violation—and the policemen who collared him still have their jobs."

The United States Government does not intend to make uniform regulation a federal law, unless it has to do it.

"In Milwaukee we have had tremendous support," Dr. Corbett stated. "The newspapers are behind us to the limit, and without them we could do nothing. There is no such thing as a 'Safety Week' in Milwaukee. Our campaign covers 52 weeks in the year."

The committee on accident prevention which Dr. Corbett heads is divided into a number of sub-committees covering such fields as industrial accident prevention, safety of life at sea, etc.

"Most of the drivers in any city have never read of the traffic code," he stated. "They must be brought to a realization of what accident prevention means in the saving of life—wars don't kill as many people as automobiles."

London Pilots Are Back At School

Comprehensive Course For Air-Men

Seventy aeroplane pilots have gone back to school again.

They sit at their desks in class rooms, just near London's busy air-port at Croydon and, while they listen to lectures, big air-liners go droning past overhead.

All these men are already qualified pilots, holding their official licences as commercial aviators. All of them have spent long periods up in the air. But the work of an air-line captain grows more exactly every day. Far more is required of him than just sitting at the controls and fixing his machine and, as air-liners grow bigger and more powerful, the work of their crews becomes correspondingly more responsible.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

When civil flying began, pilots were flying small single-engined 'planes. Then came big 3-engined craft which first merited the description of air-liner. These were followed by 4-engined air giants developing 2,000 horse-power. And now to-day Imperial Airways have in construction a great fleet of flying-boats and land-planes, the crews of which will have to take up into the air machines weighing approximately 18 tons, and driven by engines developing a total of 3,000 horse-power.

In addition to 29 giant flying-boats Imperial Airways have in construction 12 huge land-planes for use on their main routes. These great machines will be flying night and day across the Empire. And not only is there the question of providing crews for them, but the men who handle them will need, in addition to their work as pilot to be experts also in navigation and wireless; while it will also be necessary for them to be qualified in such matters as ground engineering maintenance and overhaul.

"FINISHING SCHOOL"

Hence the "school" which Imperial Airways is now operating. It is really a "finishing school" for pilots; and it is something even more than that, because the pilots leave their class-rooms, at various stages of their tuition, and carry out practical experiments in wireless in special test-rooms; while they also go over to the big sheds at the air-port so as to come to grips with airway engineering under everyday aspects.

Another interesting branch of the expansion plan lies in training landplane pilots to handle big flying-boats. This is done at Hamble, near Southampton, the aircraft used for instruction being of the 8-engined "Calcutta" type.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IMPARTED

A visit to the pilots' school while it is in operation, and a chat with some of those in charge, gives one a remarkable insight into the amount of expert knowledge which the air-line pilot has now to acquire before he is qualified to take his place as a member of the crew of a Great Empire-flying 'plane.

THE SYLLABUS

Here in a summarised form, are some of the matters with which the pilot has to concern himself as he goes through his course at his "finishing school":—

Theory of Aeronautics.
Maps.
Navigation.
Cloud formation.
Winds.
Airway beacons.
Maintenance and rigging.
Electrical installations.
International Air legislation.
Compasses.
Wireless.
Homing devices.
Course and distance calculations.
Aero-engines.
Overhaul of aircraft.
Control gear.

HAPPY FAMILIES ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES

In some households the members are always happy. Sickness never lays its dread hand on them: even minor ailments never come their way. The explanation is that they are always healthy.

But we cannot always keep healthy unless we maintain our strength. The easiest way to keep up our vigour is to drink a nightly cup of Bovril. For doctors have proved that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT — DRINK

BOVRIL

OVER 1,100 NEW BACHELORS OF ART

67 Per Cent Candidates Pass B.A. Exam.

Karachi Student Carries Away Three Awards

The results of the B. A. Examination of the University of Bombay were announced yesterday afternoon.

The results, as usual, are very lenient. Out of the 1,744 candidates who appeared in the examination, nearly 1,200 have been declared successful. The average is over 67 per cent. pass.

The results of three candidates are reserved.

K. K. Gajria, a student of Karachi, has carried away three awards—the James Taylor Prize, the Cobden Cup Medal and the Lord Minto Scholarship.

FIRST CLASS.

46 L. Rodrigues.
50 P. K. Shroff.
102 G. K. Bhat.
113 G. S. Hansetti.
121 S. P. Marathe.
122 S. D. Mehta
135 S. A. Tenkshe,
136 T. K. Tope,
183 A. R. Chhaya .
184 Y. M. Coelho,
186 M. J. De Quadros
189 S. K. Karanjia,
190 A. Kulkarni,
195 A. Aguiar,
199 J. J. Fonseca,
511 D. M. Patel
548 A. M. L. Mohamed
550 S. J. Oka
551 J. F. Parbhoo
575 J. C. Ferandez
578 J. M. Korkhao
584 V. S. Shroff
710 R. G. Barve,
716 R. N. Gadre,
722 D. G. Koparkar,
730 N. L. Ranade,
736 R. N. Vale,
791 B. D. Patil,
1151 R. S. Khot.
1168 V. C. Trivedi.
1210 J. T. Parikh.
1252 F. B. Patel.
1452 G. P. Patel.
1460 S. J. Swamina-
1497 R. N. Gurav.
1629 G. S. Karimy.
1667 B. M Siddiqi.
1684 K. K. Gajria.
1736 S. M. F. Tunia.
1748 J. G. Keswani.

SECOND CLASS.

5 G. K. G. Joshi.
7 V. Y. Kantak.
24 M. A. Khawaja.
37 H. B. Doctor.
40 R. S. Khambata.
43 M. I. Meneze.
47 A. Trindade.
58 E. D'silva.
60 M. V. Phatak.
75 B. L. Shah.
84 J. N. Sheth.
85 P. N. Vakil
101 D. M. Athavale.
103 P. J. Bhatt.
104 D. J. Dave.
105 H. T. Desai.
106 M. C. Desai.
107 P. M. Desai.
109 B. D. Dharkar.
110 S. K. Dikshit.
114 N. G. Joshi.
115 D. N. Kale.
116 R. T. Kelawala.
117 B. G. Limaye.
118 M. A. Mahale.
119 B. R. Malondkar.
124 G. K. Mulay,
125 Y. G. Nirkhe,
126 C. P. Oza,
127 C. D. Pandya,
131 B. S. Prabhavalkar,
133 H. M. Shukla.
134 G. L. Supnekar,
137 J. S. Vora,
138 A. M. Vyas,
139 K. B. Vyas,
144 D. G. Borse,
145 N. J. Mhatre,
146 G. G. Prabhu,
153 U. C. Buch,
156 M. L. Bhatt,
159 N. M Mehta,
160 S. A. Dama,
161 H. J. Desai,
162 D. F. Gonda,
163 M. M. Mehta,
164 N. C. Mehta,
168 S. R. Vakil.
171 M. M. Saleri,
173 D. A. Bargir,
174 G. H. N. Jalbani.
175 K. K. A. A. Chilmal,
177 Z. N. Kazi.
179 S. S. A. Mirza,
185 M. T. Damle
192 **B. C. Pereira,** t
194 R. C. Vin,
202 M. E. Sadri,
206 H. M. Dadina,
212 **E. Moraes,**
221 R. S. Balsekar,
227 Z. F. Bootwala,
235 R. T. Dalal,
236 A. J. Dastur,
237 N. J. Dave,
240 C. R. Desai,
241 D. G. Desai,
244 H. S. Doctor,
245 D. H. Doongaji,
250 **S. H. Gandhi,**
260 U. J. Joshi,
266 S. G. Karnik,
269 M. A. Malek,
270 N. H. Mapara,
271 A. S. Mehta,
273 N. D. Mehta,
277 A. E. Naik,
278 N. B. Naik,
280 S. K. Navalkar,
282 C. K. Pandya,
283 S. G. Pandya,
285 S. S. Parekh,
286 V. P. Parekh,
288 N. N. Parikh,
291 V. G. Pendharkar,
297 P. B. Rangnekar,
298 B. M. Sapre,
299 G. K. Sayed,
300 B. V. Shah,
301 C. D. Shah,
304 R. P. Shah,
306 S. R. Shah,
310 D. B. Sule,
311 K. G. Telang,
312 S. L Thar,
313 K. D. Thetha,
314 A. C. Trivedi,
316 M. S. Warty,
501 P. M. Ashar
502 N. P. Bilimoria
504 R. N. Dalal
505 J. H. Dastur
506 N. K. Dave
508 G H Mehta
510 H. K. Parulekar
515 T. Reuben
516 R. M. Shah
517 S. U. Sobani
541 H. S. Daruvala
544 I. C. Diwanji
549 M. S. Nerurkar
577 D. D. Jangalwala
580 L. C. Parikh
583 H. T. Shroff
587 A. K. Mysorewalla
602 B. N. Kamat,
616 R. K. Soonavala,
618 M. K. Nobel,
619 V. A. Talekar,
623 T P. Chitanand,
625 N. D. Dugal.
628 V. G. Gokhale,
633 D. N. Kulkarni,
634 S. V. Kulkarni,
635 V. D. Lajmi,
638 S. K. Patankar,
647 R. G. Kulkarni,
655 N. L. Vaidya,
701 R. A. Deshpande,
706 R. V. Paranjpe,
709 B. L. Bakare,
711 N. D. Bhalvankar,
712 G. A. Bhosale.
715 S. K. Gad,
717 A. D. Ghatage,
719 D. V. Joshi,
720 S. A. Joshi,
724 V. K. Kulkarni,
729 A. B. Raichurkar,
731 R. R. Ranade,
732 V. R. Sardeshmukh,
735 V. S. Thakur,
737 M. N. Advant,
739 K. M. Bhalerao,
740 K. G. Chitran,
741 K. S. Jog,
745 K. N. Patankar,
746 R. K. Thite,
780 M. V. Deshpande,
783 S. D. Bhide,
784 P. N. Mulay,
785 K. K. Irani,
789 S. R. Doiphode,
790 B. A. Chaugule,
792 G. B. Upadhye,
793 T. S. Khandke,
794 G. D. Kopardekar,
795 V. N. Mathkar,
797 P. B. Navagire.
798 K. M. Tambe,
807 B. G. Joshi,
810 L. B. Chaudhari,
811 R. D. Choksey,
814 H. P. Joglekar,
815 B. S. Kalyani,
823 R. M. Bhingare,
824 D. R. Bokil,
827 P. S. Deshmukh,
829 R. R. Deshpande,
830 D. P. Dharurkar,
831 E. Fernandes,
832 R. K. Gadgil,
833 A. P. Ghandy,
836 V. S. Gokhale.
837 V. D. Gokhale
838 A. T. Joshi,
840 P. N. Joshi ,
843 N. R. Kanegaonkar,
844 S. D. Khachane,
862 P.V. Patankar.
866 R. K. Prabhudesai,
869 S. G. Shaha,
870 N. K Shinde,
1028 L. G. Gadkari
1030 L. M. Gohil
1031 G. A. Gujar
1033 G. V. Karkare
1034 V. D. Karmarkar
1035 S. B. Kshirsagar
1036 B. H. Kulkarni
1037 N. S. Kulkarni
1042 G. N. Mathrani
1116 M. C. Amin.
1117 V. R. Bapat.
1120 P. S. Bhide
1134 A. M. Shah
1135 R. N. Tamhankar
1136 M. G. Thakar
1150 R. G. Keskar.
1152 N. B. Puranik.
1153 M. A. Ranadive.
1162 S. R. Bhatt.
1163 P. J. Desai
1165 V. N. Joshi.
1179 C. M. Shukla.
1182 V. C. Parikh.
1183 A. B. Yajnik.
1198 C. M. Desai.
1199 D. P. Desai.
1202 D. B. Jani
1205 S. L. Joshi.
1206 P. C. Kshatri.
1209 R. I. Pandya.
1211 C. C. Patel.
1215 B. S. Pathak.
1216 L. K. Pathak.
1217 B. K. Shah
1218 K. C. Shah.
1219 L. G. Trivedi.
1224 H. C. Mehta.
1226 G. M. Parikh.
1228 S. P. Vaishnav.
1230 G. T. Adhvaryu.
1231 M. I. Contractor.
1232 M. K. Desai.
1233 R. P. Joshi.
1234 N. H. Suvarnakar.
1235 C. D. Vyas.
1249 I. J. Rohekar.
1250 K. M. Mehta.
1251 K. M. Patel.
1254 M. A. Baki.
1261 P. P. Patel.
1262 B. G. Solanki.
1267 B. M. Chhatbar.
1268 N. C Dave.
1269 K. C. Desai.
1270 D. N. Dixit.
1271 M. M. Jadeja.
1275 M. M. Parekh.
1276 R. B. Sanghvi.
1433 B. R. Joshi
1434 C. P. Trivedi.
1450 D. M. Mehta,
1456 M. D. Shah
1459 R. D. Shah.
rayan.
1461 B. G. Thaker.
1462 J. M. Vasavda.
1470 S. S. Hoskot.
1475 N. P. Kulkarni.
1476 V. B. Kulkarni.
1482 N. K. Kulkarni.
1484 A. R. Pancha-
gavi.
1485 K. T. Puranik.
1498 S. R. Konnur.
1503 A. B. V. Kulkarni.
1512 C. R. Desai.
1514 M. G. Handral.
1515 S. S. Hegde.
1519 N. D. Kamat.
1525 K. M. Muzumdar.
1526 P. K. Naik.
1527 V. D. Nanjangud.
1528 H. M. Pai.
1583 R. Aranha
1586 V. K. Javali
1588 D. S. Kulkarni
1595 J. G. Bhat
1617 L. Mascarenhas
1622 A. G. Akhund.
1635 L. N. Pherwani.
1677 B. K. Bhatia.
1680 K. N. Naoroji.
1682 G. H. Wagho.
1686 K. D. Hiranandani.
1690 G. T. Mirchandani
1691 U. S. Navani.
1692 T. A. Teckchandani.
1693 S. T. Wadhwani.

PASS.

1 Y. M. Bhende.
2 B D. Desai.
4 M. R. Ektare.
6 D. P. Kangle
8 D. P. Khambete.
9 P. S. Malvankar
11 S. M. Nadkarni
12 M. B. Shah.
13 H. S. Ursekar.
14 B. V. Bhatt
16 K. H. Ghanekar.
18 S. H. Kapadia.
23 I. D Bhatia.
25 S. L. Mehta.
26 N. J. Ollia.
28 R. S. Contractor
29 S. U. Khatri.
31 J. S. Patel
32 M. A. Syed.
33 A. N. Anklesaria.
34 **N. D. Baria.**
35 S. J. Boga.
36 **G. Dias.**
38 R J. Jagose.
41 K. B. Malegaum.
42 G. N. Mehta.
44 F. D. Mistry.
45 J. K. Nicholson.
48 P. T. Bamji.
49 M. D'Souza.
51 A. P. Bharucha.
52 P. N. Bharucha.
53 H. J. Chothia.
54 F. D. Dhalla.
55 E. E. D'Souza.
56 T. R. Sachinvala.
57 S. H. A. Vakil.
59 V. G. Awate.
63 P. A. Chitre.
64 C. G. Gupte.
65 K. W. Kanitkar
66 K. S. Marathe.
67 R. Y. Pendharkar.
68 B. A. Rege.
69 M. N. Talpade.
70 D. M. Dalal.
71 R. H. Danak.
73 L. R. Mehta.
74 M. B. Patel.
76 G. T. Tarkas.
77 M. I. Bhatt.
78 J. A. Desai.
79 C. T. Mehta.
80 M. M. Nanavati.
81 B. J. Parekh.
82 B. C. Parekh.
83 M. B. Pathakil.
36 N. C. Desai
87 J. N. Jhaveri.
89 A. R. Mehta.
92 N. A. Mehta.
93 T. D. Mehta.
94 S. M. Oza.
95 P. R. Parekh.
96 R. C. Shah.
97 J. M. Shastri.
98 I. D. Trivedi.
99 S. N. S. Hoogi.
100 N. R. Apte.
108 V. S. Desai.
111 A. D'Mello.
128 S. S. Pai,
132 G. P. Rindani.
140 D. S. Walawalkar.
141 S. G. Karnik
142 P. R. Mokashi.
143 S. B. Varde,
148 N. A. Agharkar,
149 B. V. Bedarkar,
150 D. Y. Darne,
151 D. M. Kulkarni,
155 V. L. Shah,
158 S. H. Joshi,
165 P B. Parmar,
172 F. D. Syed,
181 N. A. Mansuri,
182 H. J. Bam.
191 A. R. Mowji,
193 B. Pereira,
197 J. G. D'Souza,
203 V. G. Dalvi,
204 G. Almeida,
205 T. Baptista,
207 V. H. Engineer,
208 D. B. Gae,
209 I. Henriques,
210 B. C Jambusaria,
211 A. E. Kazi,
213 D. M. Murdeshwar,
216 M. P. Patel,
217 G. G. Pires
218 B. S. Sethna.
219 M. A. Syad,
220 C. M. Telivala,
222 K. N. Barmeda.
223 A. Behnam,
224 I. D. Bendale,
225 U. J. Bhatt,
226 R. L. Bookseller,
229 M. R. S. Captain,
230 R. K. Chhuganl,
232 H. J. B. Chinoy,
234 J. V. Dalal,
238 A. R. Desai,
239 C. J. Desai,
243 D. S. Dikshit,
246 C. P. Doshi,
247 H. J. M. D'Penha,
248 W. D'Souza.
249 I. L. Dudhia,
251 G. M. Gawankar,
254 C. R. Gupte,
255 A. R. G. M. Has-
ware,
256 B. B. Hiwale,
259 L. V. Joshi,
261 P. B. Kagtada,
262 R. S. Kamat,
263 B. J. Kapadia,
265 M. R. Karkhanis,
267 A. N. Likhate,
268 S. K. Majmudar,
272 B. K. Mehta,
274 R. V. Mehta,
275 V. D. Moray,
276 B. G. Nadkarni.
281 W. R. Pandit,
284 P. R. Parekh,
287 H. M. Parikh,
289 C. R. Parmar.
290 N. A. Parmar.
292 N. Do R. Pereira,
293 V. H. Pange,
302 J. R. Shah,
303 P. B. Shah,
305 R. R. Shah,
308 V. D. Sirur,
315 J. K. Wagle.
322 H. M. Alreja,
323 K. S. Amin,
326 K. T Atmarambhu-
khanawala,
328 S. D. Bhagwat.
331 P. S. Bhonsle.
332 E. A. Bilimoria.
333 P. H. J. Boyce,
334 D. M. Buch,
335 P. D. Buch,
339 K. K. Chitnis,
341 K. N. Choksi,
344 D. S. Dalal,
346 K. R. Dalal.
347 B. A. Dave,
351 D. M. Desai,
353 M. K. Desai,
355 N. A. Desai,
357 N. S. Desai,
358 R. D. Desai,
362 S. K. Dharia
363 D. P. Dhupkar
364 K. M. Diwanji
365 A. J. Doshi
366 I. T. Doshit
367 E. J. D'Souza
368 D. G. Dubey
369 V. P. Gadgil
370 U. S. Gaekwar,
375 B. T. Jadhav
377 I. B. Jagasheth
378 V. A. Jamdar
379 C. R. Jamsetjee
380 M. R. Jamsetjee
382 N. K. Jariwala
385 K. T. Joshi
386 D. R. Kadolkar
388 D. I. Kania
389 D. K. Kapadia
396 G. K. Khare,
397 R. M. Khatau
400 S. H. Kothari
402 B. S. Kumar
404 J. B. Lakdawala
405 N. R. Mahatme
408 B. A. Mankar
412 D. N. Mehta
413 J. R. Mehta
416 M. J. Mehta
419 P. J. Mendes
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426 H. E. Noble
427 H. K. Oza
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431 N. Panemanglor
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433 J. T. Parekh
435 V. B. Parulkar
436 R. H. Pastakia
437 M. R. Patankar
438 I. G. Patel
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454 H. K. Rajput
455 P. L. Raval
456 K. V. Saiyed
457 R. A. Salvi
460 R. S. Sarmalkar
461 Z. A. A. Sayed
466 V. S. Shah
472 K. S. Shete
473 J. V. Shiveshwarkar
476 M.P. Tanna
477 K. K. Taraporevala
479 R. M. Thakkar
482 K. S. Trivedi
484 J. F. Unwalla
485 I. J. Upadhyay
492 S. B. Vankudre
494 H. N. Vibhakar
497 R. S. Wadke
498 A. S. Wagh
499 L. V. Welde
500 M. G. Weling
503 D. M. Boradia
507 B P Kothari
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512 M. M. Patel
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519 V. M. Damle
521 J. C. Divanji
522 P. W. Dukle
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555 S. G. Vandrekar
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558 M. K. Gupte
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599 R. J. Sethna
600 V. S. Vaidya
601 S. M. Joshi,
603 A. G. Miraj,
605 S. G. Apte,
607 K. V. Chitale,
608 P. K. Gupte ,
610 B. N. Kulkarni,
611 N. R. Limaye,
613 A. A. Salve,
615 M. J. Tidke,
617 A. M. B. Mirza,
620 **E. Demmello,**
621 M. B. Gupte,
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632 S. K. Kale,
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653 M. B. Subhedar.
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664 A. K. Jadhav.
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688 V. V. Patwardhan. .
689 S. G. Pawar.
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693 A. B. Shringarpure.
694 T. G. Sonavani,
696 P. S. Thorat,
697 D. N. Tote.
698 A. R. Upasani,
700 B. K. Burli,
702 F. C. Unakal.
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704 A. G. Holeyannavar.
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714 P. S Dixit.
727 D. N. Paranjape.
734 V. N. Shindgi.
738 K. B. Ambedkar,
742 N. V. Kodilkar,
744 G. S. Mulay,
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756 V. W. Bhat,
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762 **D. G. Joshi,**
763 H. L. Kalekar,
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777 G. M. Thomre,
779 Y. G. Vaishampayan
782 G. A. Jambagi,
785 V. L. Chaubal,
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796 K. L. More,
801 L. H. Lahoti,
802 N. R. Pandit,
808 B. B. Auty,
809 C. B. Chaudhari,
813 G. S. Inglay,
817 V. S. Paradkar,
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819 B. B. Warke,
820 S. G. Annigeri,
822 B. C. Bhide,
825 B. Y. Deo,
826 P. S. Desai,
835 R. V. Gokhale,
839 D. G. Joshi,
841 R. V. Joshi,
845 G. K. Khadkar,
848 R. D. Kulkarni,
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850 V. D. Kulkarni,
852 K. S. Mali,
853 Y. D. Mandake,
855 J. B. Mangsule,
856 T. M. More,
857 S. S. Mutalik,
858 L. R. Mutalik-
Patil,
860 K. C Nagpure,
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929 V. H Joglekar,
932 M. S Joshi,
936 V. G. Kale.
937 B. L. Kamat,
942 V. A. Kavthekar,
943 B. F. Kekobad,
950 B. D. Kulkarni,
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955 V. D. Kulkarni,
956 V. H. Kulkarni,
960 H. S Mali,
961 A. B. Mangsule,
962 R. V. Mardhekar,
963 P. R. Mathure,
964 M. S. Mehta,
967 G. K. Mogali,
968 G. B. Mokashi,
969 R. B. Motgi,
971 B. V. Mutalik,
972 B. S. Mutkekar,
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980 A. R. Paranjpe.
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1005 V. K. Sathe
1006 M. F. Sayed
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1008 C. D. Shah
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1634 M. C. Mansukhani.
1636 S. J. A. B. Astrani.
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werdasani
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1669 S. S. Jurisinghani.
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1702 L. P. Butani
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mani.
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1728 M N. Sayed.
1731 J. Singh
1735 G. K. Wadhwani.
1741 M. K. Vaswani.
For B. A. Scholarships

(Continued on Page 11)

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty.* Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

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Taxi-Drivers' New Move

DOING AWAY WITH METERS AND INTRODUCING CONTRACT SYSTEM?

Fed up,—with the hardships imposed on them by taxi-meter-repairers who demand exorbitant charges, with the inconvenience of testing and re-testing meters by the V.J.T. Institute first and by the police authorities next, with the disputes between the taxi-drivers and the customers, who have always viewed the meters with suspicion, resulting in frequent squabbles, the members of Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union, it is understood, are seriously contemplating approaching the authorities with the suggestion that the meter-system should be abolished, to be replaced by the 'contract" system.

It is stated that at present the taxi-drivers in a majority of cases are carrying on their trade by contract, though the meters are fixed up to satisfy the Motor Vehicles Department.

New Type Of Meter

The authorities have addressed the Taxi-Drivers' Union calling for its views on a particular type of taxi-meter recommended by them for use on taxis, and the Union has been asked to send a reply before July 3, next.

If the contract system is adopted, it is stated, the taxi-drivers and owners will, in the first instance, be saved considerable expenditure on the taxi-meters.

Many taxi-drivers have bitterly complained that the charges demanded by the meter repairers are out of all proportion to the nature of the repairs made. In addition, the taxi-drivers are entirely at the mercy of the taxi-meter repairers, who will take their own time in mounting the meters in working order.

Driver, The Loser

Part of the delay in getting the taxis passed by the police authorities, is ascribed to the delay in the meter being repaired at the workshop. And if the taxi-meter-repairer wishes to be a bit slow on any account, the testing will be delayed and the taxi-driver is the loser to that extent.

As an instance, it is pointed, that out of 1,200 taxis in the city only 600 have obtained licences so far, and the rest are still awaiting the test. Some of the taxi-drivers have yet to get their meters adjusted by the repairers, and the delay involved in this is considered as another factor, adding to the general delay. If the meter-system were dispensed with, the taxis could come out in the streets for plying without this waste of time.

After the meter-repairer, the V.J.T. Institute test the meters and this again means some more time. Then the police issue a licence, other conditions being satisfactory. It is therefore urged that the abolition of meter-system will be of great benefit to the trade.

Special Attention To Four-Annas

It is understood, that taxi-drivers who are flying the Union Flag indicating that they are willing to accept the 4-anna tariff, are, indeed, receiving "special" attention of the Motor Vehicles Department. A number of such taxis had been called to the Police Commissioner's Office during the last few days and were re-inspected, notwithstanding the fact that they were tested and duly passed only in May.

Inspection Committee

The taxi-drivers' Union is also considering the question of appointing an Inspection Committee, so that whenever the cars plying at a lower tariff are called for re-inspection within six months after each test a member of the Committee will be present at such re-inspection to safeguard the interests of the taxi-drivers, should it be necessary.

It is stated that the diaries of the drivers who are plying the taxis at a 4-anna tariff indicate better results than would be the case otherwise. It was estimated by the Police Commissioner formerly that at a 4-anna tariff, the taxi-driver would be able to earn a profit of 0-2-3 per mile, while according to the diary the driver is now able to gain a rupee for every five miles. Thus at the 4-anna tariff, the driver is able to earn nearly one anna more per mile than what the Police Commissioner had estimated.

Drivers' Suspicious

Asked why there were only a few cars plying at the 4-anna tariff Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Secretary of the Taxi-drivers' Union told a representative of the "Chronicle" that several drivers who had participated in the taxi-close-down last month, had not had their meters adjusted yet and this involved time. All those whose taxis are yet to be licensed may ply their taxis at a 4-anna tariff after the test and this explains the few taxis of lower tariff at present. But the suspicion that the police authorities may launch a campaign of too frequent re-inspection of the lower-tariffed taixs is entertained by some of the taxi-drivers though the police authorities have categorically refuted any such suggestion.

It might be presumed that because the 4-anna taxi earns well, its wear and tear would be greater and therefore the vehicle needs re-inspection.

Mr. Jhabwalla said that there was already inspection twice a year, and the police had always the power to examine any vehicle which might be in a rotten condition. But to create an impression that a whole class of vehicles, needed special attention, was bound to cause hardship to the taxi-drivers.

Sardar D. K. Sen, Chief Minister to the Mandi State, and Mrs. Sen returned from Europe by the Italian Boat "Conte Verde."

GHOST INCIDENT, A PRACTICAL JOKE

Defence Plea In Sewri Cemetery Case

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The statement of the accused, Allwyn Saint John Nibblett, was recorded at the resumed hearing of the case in which the above accused is charged with cheating and attempted cheating of a credulous old Parsi in respect of certain moneys he borrowed and raising of spirits in the Sewri Cemetery.

The accused stated that he took the complainant to the Sewri Cemetery on 23rd November 1935, since he was pestering him to show him some spirits, simply to get rid of him. He knew something of spiritualism. To get rid of the complainant, he planned a practical joke on him to deprive him of his set of teeth which he wanted to return through the agency of a "spirit." Personally he did not make any arrangements in the matter—in raising a bogus spirit.

Continuing the accused said that the clerk of the cemetery, one Fox, suggested that he would fix the grave-diggers to play the part of the ghost on payment to the diggers.

A day before the 'Armistice Day' a party of 20 went to the Haines Road Cemetery.

"No Ghosts"

He had attended seance classes in England and India. At the Haines Road Cemetery, they could not see any ghosts as it was a moon-lit night. That spirits would be visible only on dark nights was his belief.

He used to practise talks with spirits. On such occasions he would sit with pencil in hand and paper before him. On calling and questioning the particular spirit, the pencil in the hand would automatically move on the paper scribbling an answer.

The complainant lent him money, before there was ever any talk of spirits, since he showed him some papers which guaranteed the prospect of some inheritance from his aunts at Benares.

In a written statement the accused stated that the complainant suspected him of robbing his teeth as he was the only person that could enter his room and there would have been no possibility to misunderstanding him as regards the practical joke if the programme went on as planned.

No Intention of Cheating

He stated that he had no intention of cheating and his bonafides thereof were proved by the the fact that he always took the permission of Police to visit the Haines Road and Sewri Cemeteries in his missions of spiritualism.

His money transactions with the complainant had nothing to do with spiritualism, and he used to repay the loans whenever he could do so.

He pleaded that he was innocent and asked for an acquittal.

Mr. J. Sellwyn appeared for the accused.

The case has been posted for orders till the 22nd instant.

RAPE OF ABYSSINIA

(Continued From Page 6)

ishness. My readers will forgive me if I say that the last Great War ended too soon to have any effect on the psychology and morality of our degraded selves. Had the mortality been ten times what it was we might have learnt in a better way the value of sincerity and selflessness in world politics. How many of us really feel the tragedy. There are no doubt some who really feel it. For them the Abyssinian tragedy is a challenge to their manhood. For them there can be no peace until and unless they have exerted to their utmost to make a repetition of such injustice and butchery impossible anywhere. No one with any sense of shame will ever forget the bombing of the Red-Cross and the annihilation of defenceless men, women and children by poison gas. The death of the Red-Cross workers and doctors chiefly will ever haunt our minds for they were the greatest heroes of the war, immortal servants of humanity in the truest sense of the word, who gave their lives and blood in the purest spirit of service. They have not died in vain for their death reminds us of the immoral foundations of this civilisation which tolerated that disgraceful and disgusting outrage. It is, indeed, right to say that the young can live in the future and the old can live in the past, but what future can we dream of the present? The present is a colossal ruin! It is dark everywhere. Only by a supreme effort can the world be saved, only when we are prepared to become a little more selfless and pay whatever price is demanded of us, even that price be the price of blood.

Scholarships And Prizes

(Continued from Page 10)

The results of candidates Nos. 200, 596 and 1290 are reserved.

Scholarships and prizes have been awarded as under:

The Ellis Scholarship—To No. 7.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship—To No. 184.

The James Taylor Prize—To No. 1684.

The Bhau Daji Prize—To No. 102.

The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship—To No. 575.

The Cobden Club Medal—To No. 1684.

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Aveata—Pahlavi Scholarship—To No. 202.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship—To No. 190.

The Pragjee Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship—To No. 1151, (in Arts).

The Lord Minto Scholarship—To No. 1684.

The Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal—To No. 144.

The Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur Prize—To. No. 1452.

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CHARGE WITHDRAWN UNCONDITIONALLY

Case Against Mr. D. N. Wadia By Hospet Sugar Mills Collapses

The criminal case filed against Mr. D. N. Wadia of Hornby Vellard, Worli, Bombay, at the instance of the Hospet Sugar Mills, Ltd., through its Secretary, Mr. John Hachett, has been unconditionally withdrawn.

The Magistrate in passing an order of discharge of the defendant strongly criticised the conduct of the complainants and regretted he could not award Mr. Wadia compensation.

During the pendency of the case the Company went into voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the High Court of Madras.

Mr. B. E. Hussey, I. C. S., the Magistrate, who heard the case in passing the order of withdrawal, observed that it was not denied by the prosecution that Mr. Wadia was a man of independent means and a member of a highly respectable Parsi family of Bombay.

It was unfortunately true that, in the first instance, a non-bailable warrant was issued against him and that he was arrested and obliged to report daily before the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, until the non-bailable warrant was cancelled. For that reason Mr. Wadia pressed for compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code (compensation for frivolous and vexatious charge) so that his good name and reputation might be protected.

Unable To Award Compensation

The Magistrate was of the opinion that Section 250, which authorises the criminal Court to award compensation in case of a false and frivolous complaint contemplates such award only after due enquiry and finding in the case. As however the Company had withdrawn the complaint by the provision of section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, the Court was precluded from coming to any finding based on the evidence led in the case and had no option but to record an order of discharge or acquittal, as the case may be.

The learned Magistrate further observed that in the case of Mr. Wadia it bore rather hardly on him that he was entitled to an order of discharge or acquittal inasmuch as the prosecution had seen fit to withdraw the complaint when all the procedure of arrest, production and examination of all the prosecution witnesses had been gone throught but before the Court even had an opportunity of framing a charge against Mr. Wadia or discharging him under Section 253(1) Criminal Procedure Code.

Magistrate's Regret

Accordingly the Court discharged Mr. Wadia under Section 494 and the Magistrate recorded his regret that the circumstances of the withdrawal did not permit him to exercise, if he so thought fit, the discretionary powers provided for in Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which compensation would have been awarded to Mr. Wadia in case the Court was satisfied that the accusation was false and frivolous or vexatious.

The above observations of the learned Magistrate are contained in the written order passed by him on 4th May, 1936.

The Congress Labour Committee will meet at Wardha on July 2, and subsequent days. The previous announcement that the venue will be Bombay has been cancelled.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party announces a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party will be held in Nagpur on July 3 next.

ARTICLES SEIZED IN "COMMUNIST" CASE

Magistrate Orders Their Return To Accused

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An application was made today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the return of the books and articles seized by the police from three accused in the communist case.

Mr. S. G. Velinker stated that all the books which were not wanted by the Police and which were not communist literature would be returned.

Mr. Shroff representing the accused said that he was content and an order was made accordingly by the Magistrate.

FEDERATION, A MENACE

States' People Must Organise To Checkmate It, Says Balwantrai Mehta

MASULIPATAM, June 9.

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, one of the General Secretaries of the Indian States' People's Conference, who is here on a visit, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"With the emergence of a spurious type of Federation out of the Round Table Confabulations and with the acceptance of the exaggerated demands of the Princes, and their crafty counsels, Federation is staring us in the face of an impending calamity. The Princes are assured of 40 per cent representation in the Upper House and 33 per cent in the Lower. The Forces of reaction and conservatism are thus going to be consolidated to act as a permanent brake to the wheels of progress in India. The rising tide of nationalism is sought to be met by the forces of medieval Feudalism and autocracy.

"Federation with a permanent Princely bloc to arrest our march of progress at the behest of its masters of the political department, which, by the way, is going to be a Crown Department removed from the purview of the Government of India, is a serious and genuine menace.

"The only method of checkmating the coming disaster is to organise the people of the States, strengthen their organisations and actively assist them in their efforts to wrest effective power from the hands of the princes. The lessons of Kashmir and Alwar are patent and self-evident. The creation of mass self-consciousness amongst the people of the States and leading them for the assertion of their rights of citizenship are bound to result in success if properly handled. The Indian States' People's Conference is meeting shortly at Karachi on 11th July under the presidentship of our Congress veteran Mr. Pattabhi to consider the present political situation in the States and devise ways and means to consolidate all the progressive forces to render effective assistance to the people of the States in their fight for freedom.

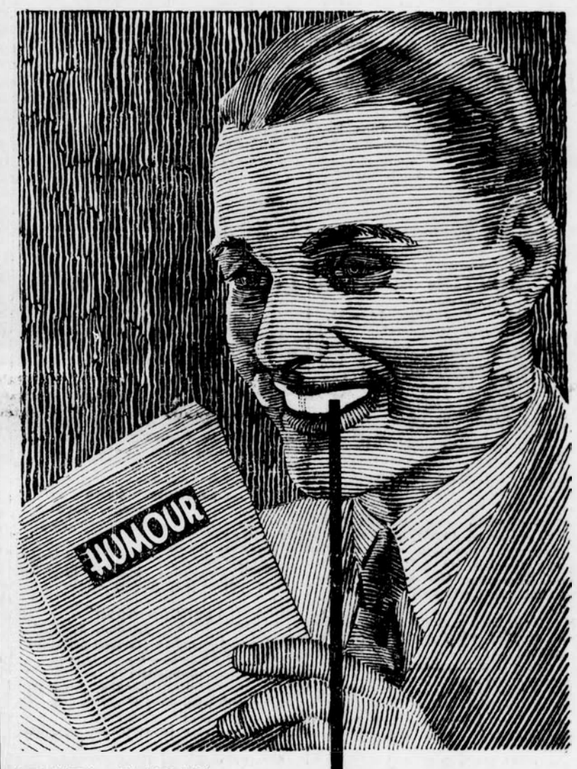
The Conference at Karachi is going to be attended by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, and bids fair to take important decisions with regard to the future work by the people of the States. There is not going to be any real progress to that goal by our countrymen so long as one-third of India is allowed to act as a drag to the rest of the country in its march towards progress."—United Press.

CONGRATULATING AG. GOVERNORS

Mrs. Bharati Ranga Resigns In Protest!

MADRAS: June 10.

Protesting vigorously against the decision of the Ongole District Board to congratulate Sir K. V. Reddi and the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao on their appointment as Acting Governors of Madras and Central Provinces respectively Mrs. Bharati Ranga (wife of Prof. Ranga, M.L.A.) resigned her membership from the Board.—United Press.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 20 POINTS

Wall Street Buying On Lack Of Rain In The East

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Wheat Very Steady And Linseed Unchanged

BOMBAY, June 11.

On Thursday crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton opened easy but thereafter firmed up on trade and Wall Street buying influenced by lack of rain in the east and damage to the crop.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT VERY STEADY

Wheat was very steady. Linseed was unchanged Jute was easy.

SECURITIES FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little activity. The Giltedged Securities attracted considerable interest today.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 11.

Previous closing	10.95
To-day's opening	10.92
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	11.15
Difference	+.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 11.

Previous closing	5.87
To-day's opening	5.89
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.92
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 218

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 11.

Cotton displayed considerable activity to-day on better cables from abroad and improved statistical position at home. There was good trade and Wall Street buying which easily took up realising and liquidation The lack of sufficient rains in the east together with complaints of damage gave further strength to the market.

Trading in October commenced at 10.92 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. After early inactivity prices gathered strength on scattered trade buying and Wall Street demand with realising and liquidation easily absorbed with October gradually rising to 11.02. Thereafter the demand slowed down but the undertone kept fairly steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.15 with a sharp rise of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.64/11.64) 11.65/11.65
October (10.91/10.91) 10.94/10.92
December (10.89/10.89) 10.89/10.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.21) 6.26
American October (6.87) 5.91
Egyptian July (8.54) 8.51
Egyptian October (8.46) 8.43

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 11.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 215 and Rs 216-4 and New Broach April May between Rs. 206 1/2 and Rs. 207 3/4 at night. The rates at 10 p.m. respectively were Rs. 216-4 and Rs. 207 3/4 with New York futures about 9 points up.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Featureless And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Jutes ruled easier. Coals disclosed no fresh feature. Teas were dull due to lack of support. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government Securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—2-3/4 per cent New Loan 1948/52 100/3; 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper 98/11; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 103/2; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 115 small lots; 4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 119/3 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 120/12 small lots: 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 115/8 small lots.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railway:—Howrah Amta Rly. 126.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/4; Muir Mills ordy. 283; New Victoria ordy. 1/4; New Victoria pref. 4/9.

Coals:—Bengal 275/8; Equitable 30/4; Talcher 1/6.

Jutes:—Albion 185 small lots; Anglo-India 378 small lot; Baly 177 small lot; Barnagore 127/8 cum div.; Birla 14; Budge Budge 264/8; Chitavalsah 17/11; Clive 22/12 small lots; Fort William 253 small lots; India 269/8 small lots; Howrah 48/3; Hukumchand 9/11; Kamarhatty 474; Kanknarrah 402 small lot; Kelvin 457/8 small odd lots; National 21; Reliance 65/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 14/9; Rawalpindi Electric 23/10; Arthur Butler ordy. 14/2; B. I. Corporation ordy. 3/10; B. I. Corporation pref. 146/8; Mysore Paper 4/14; Prelilul Titaghur Paper ordy. 24/10.

Tea:—Dufflaghur Tea 12/8.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 11.

Previous closing	.....	5.01 17/32
To-day's opening	mutilated	5.01 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.02 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 11.

Previous closing	.....	5.01 11/16
To-day's opening	mutilated	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.02 1/16
Difference	.....	+.01 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 11.

Previous closing	.....	76.18
To-day's opening	mutilated	76.21
To-day's closing	.....	76.26
Difference	.....	+.08

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 11.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 5/8 and then advanced to 5.01 15/16 on some support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.02 1/16.

Franc opened at 76.21 and then rose to 76.23 with a steady tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.26

LONDON SILVER

London, June 11.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	18 7/8d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 13/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 11.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-19-0) £6-18-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 11.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 11. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.75 3/8) 5.75 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.87) 37.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94 1/8
London on Milan (63.81) 63.81
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 3/8
London Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 11

Wheat	7,086
Linseed	5,916
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	69
Gingellyseed	183
Poppyseed	64
Groundnuts	2,439
Castorseed	900
Rice	64,477
Myrabollams	1,428
Cottonseed	1,513
Mowraseed	20
Gram	1,482
Joowar	132
Maize	26
Barley	2,941
Bajree	1,133
Indian Sugar	1,453
Coal	3,493

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 11.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 68 1/2 and October 68 1/8. The market was fairly active on scattered speculative buying influenced by better outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.84 5/8. Prises displayed steadier tendency and scattered local buying and fair outside demand influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 11.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£183 1/2 buyers £183 3/4 sellers. Easy) £184 3/4 buyers £185 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£15 1/4 buyers £15 5/16 sellers Barely steady) £15 1/8 buyers £15 3/16 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £40 5/8) £40 3/8 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and buyers.
Forward (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and buyers

SILVER CABLES

London, June 11.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and Speculators bought. China the continent and speculators sold. Market quietly steady.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/4) 2-0 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July value (£17 5/8) £17 1/4 paid and sellers.

Dunlop June (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers

Lightning June (£19 3/4 £20 sellers. sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/16) £12 5/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June July (£10 7/8) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£13 11/16) £13 11/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery

Bombay, June 11.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	6	0
Rates at 12 noon	7	5	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	5	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	7	3
Wheat May 1937	4	10	0
Linseed September	7	5	0
Linsed May 1937	7	1	9

Wheat was steady but Linseed was quiet.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 11.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/13, 49/13 and 49/15. The market was very quiet in the absence of important developments abroad while subsequently prices gave way under scattered selling and realising influenced by easier London cables and closed quiet at Rs. 49/5, 49/6 49/7/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/7/3, 34/7/6 and 34/7/6. Prices declined on lower foreign cables and easiness of foreign exchanges which caused local selling and liquidation and closed quiet at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6.

Kaffirs Attract Chief Attention On Stock Exchange

EXCHANGES QUIETLY STEADY

Cotton Firm On Speculative Support

WALL STREET IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 11.

On the Stock Exchange Kaffirs claimed the bulk of attention under dividend influences while among industrials Bristols Aeroplanes jumped from 67/6 to 71/3 on final dividend of 15 making 22-1/2 per cent per year but Coats dropped from 53/3 to 51/9 on the Chairman's speech commenting on the effect of currency difficulties on business.

Exchanges were steady but quiet.

Cotton was firmer on fair speculative support on news that the drought has permanently damaged the crop in some districts.

Wall Street was irregular but farm implements and motors featured.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday June 2 £97 5/8
Wednesday, June 3 £97 Ex Div.
Thursday June 4, £96 7/8
Friday, June 5 £96 3/4
Monday, June 8 £96 3/4
Tuesday, June 9 £96 3/4
Wednesday, June 10 £96 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 11. 3-30 p.m.

Kaffirs were firm and fairly active. Giltedged were firm on renewed buying. Foreign bonds were better otherwise markets generally were quiet with only small business owing to preliminary arrangements for settlement restricting business.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 3/4) £84 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/4) £107

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/8) £105 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonus (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-3) 20-3

Marks and Spencer Spiits Share (£4 3/8) £4 3/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/2) £7 3/8

Musical Industries (24-10 1/2) 25-0

Princhin Johnson (48-3) 48-3

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (130-0) 130-0

Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £88

Dunlop Rubber (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2

University Ordinary (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2

Ford Motors (30-6) 30-6

Cable Wires (£7) £7 1/4

British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 117-6

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-4 1/2) 156-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (20-7 1/2) 21-6

Distillers (102-3) 102-3

Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2

British Celanese (11-3) 11-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-6) 53-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-4 1/2) 50-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 25-0

Inter Nickels (45-7 1/2) 46-1 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-9) 7-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £101 1/2 Ex Div.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 11. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£96 3/4) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 3/4) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£109 5/8) £109 3/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 18-9
Donaro Tea (42-0) 41-6
Empire of India Ceylon (30-6) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-3) 66-0
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (£50) £50
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 79-4 1/2
Bur Oil (91-10 1/2) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (23-10 1/2) 23-6
Shell Transport (97-6) 98-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/4) £47 1/4
L M Ford (£22 1/4) £22 3/4
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£134) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 11.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 62 1/8) dol 63 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 33 3/8 Ex Div.
U S Steel Common (dol 62 1/4) dol 61 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 126 7/8) unquoted.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 11.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Queda of 4760 Reg tons Capt E G Kingcome, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin and Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalatarang of 1464 Reg. tons, Capt. N D Anderson, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Alleppey and Cochin with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Reichenfels of 4772 Reg. tons, Capt. P Hinrichs, arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder and Bhawnagar with general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Pres. Von Buren of 6195 Reg. tons, Capt. J E Murphy, arrived from San Francisco, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

EDPARTURES.

Bombay, June 11.

Volkart Bro's. s.s. Silverash of 3091 Reg. tons, Capt. R L Pallett, sailed for New York via Colombo, and Cape of Good Hope with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bro's. s.s. Kurmark of 3535 Reg. tons, Capt. E Kettoner, sailed for Hamburg via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bro's s.s. Kota Agoeng of 4618 Reg. tons, Capt. J Hamerome, sailed for Alleppel, Colombo and Singapore with passengers and local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Coy.'s s.s. Badarpur of 4949 Reg. tons, Capt. P Sharman, sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, June 11.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 11-6-1936:—

S.S. Karachi Maru (O.S.K.), for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Gogra (M.M. and Co.), for Colombo, Pondicherry and Coast Ports.

S.S. Chitral (M.M. and Co.) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Vita (M.M. and Co.), for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

With a view to safeguarding their interests, the private medical practitioners of Khandwa have formed an association and have elected Dr Bapat as the president of their newly-formed association for the ensuing year.

CONSERVATION OF COAL PROBLEM

SIMLA, June 11.

It appears that Government of India are in consultation with the interests affected to constitute a Committee to examine the problem of conservation of coal. Shortage in supplies of cooking coal is apprehended and, it is believed, the present resources may not last longer than 40 or 50 years.

Conservation of coal accordingly, is considered an urgent problem and Mining Industry is being consulted for making the Committee representative.—United Press.

Alleged Cheating In Damoh Municipality

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

A report comes from Damoh in which allegations of mismanagement have been made against the local Municipality. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Damoh on receipt of allegations of cheating by some Municipal officials has called upon the Chairman to report such cases to Police.—United Press.

HELP STARVING ARABS

They Look To India For Relief

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, President, Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, (Bombay Branch) writes:—

"In the name of Humanity and Justice, and on behalf of the Orphans and Widows of Palestine, I appeal to India, the land of generosity and charity, to extend a helping hand to the starving Arabs of Palestine. The Arabs are struggling against the Zionist aggression, and in defence of their homes and Holy shrines. They look to India for help. And India must not fail to give them response. Money must immediately go to the Arabs, to give them some relief. All those who wish to help the cause of 'Justice' may forward their contribution to one of the following places:—

1. Dr. Abdul Hamid Saeed, President General, Al?Shubban Al-Muslimeen Associations. Cairo, Egypt.

2. H. E. Syed Muhammad Amin Al-Husaini, the Grand Mufti of Palestine, Jerusalem, Palestine.

In the end, I would request all those who give response to my appeal to intimate to me the amount sent and to what address. If any inconvenience is felt in sending the amount directly, The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen of Bombay, would gladly send the money if sent to its address, which is as follows:—The Hon. General Treasurer, Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.

When any amount is forwarded, it must be stated that it is for the relief of the Arab sufferers of Palestine.

ITALY'S BUSINESS DEBTS TO INDIA

No Effective Payment Possible

SIMLA (By Mail.)

From a memorandum which has been received from the Indian Government's Trade Commissioner at Milan, it appears that the present position in regard to the payment of commercial debts owing to India from Italy as follows:—

The Italian Foreign Exchange Institute, Rome, are unable to allow the allotment of the necessary sterling for payment for goods shipped from India to Italy and the most that they can do is to allow Indian exporters credit for the counter-value in lire, at the day's rate of exchange, of the amounts due to them, the credit being made use of exclusively in Italy for payment of goods for consignment to India.

On the other hand in view of the prohibition of the importation of Italian goods into India as embodied in the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification-Customs No. 62 dated, New Delhi, the 23rd November, 1935, it is not possible for creditors in India, so long as the present circumstances continue, to seek to obtain any settlement in respect of their outstanding claims through the purchase of goods in Italy for eventual importation into India.

The general position in regard to all existing debts on account of exports from India to Italy, therefore, seems to be that, so long as the policy of the Italian exchange authorities in the matter remains unchanged, no effective payment on account of such debts may be looked for beyond asking for the deposit of the lira values of the respective claims by the buyers concerned with any one of the approved Banks in Italy.—United Press.

POLICE SHADOW KISAN WORKERS

NURMAHAL (Jullundur), June 10.

A correspondent wires to say that the police are keeping strict watch on the arrangements for the ensuing Mazdur Kisan Conference at Chema. The Socialist workers are being put in strict surveillance. Plain-clothed policemen are visiting the workers day and night to make all sorts of enquiries.

The conference opens on the morning of 20th June. The peasants are making good response and holding meetings in every village of the district. Munshi Ahmeddin will preside over the conference. He will be taken in a procession on 20th June evening. —United Press.

Murder Case Suspects Arrested

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

In connection with the three murders which were committed within a week in the Damoh tehsil, the police have succeeded in arresting three more persons, bringing the total number of arrests to six.—United Press.

ELEPHANT AS FILM STAR!

Captain Norman Franklin To Make Novel Experiment

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

Chandrasekharan, one of the biggest elephants in the World, and reputed to be the biggest elephant in India, will star in a film partly to be shot in Travancore shortly.

Chandrasekharan, the doyen of Travancore tuskers, has been for over 50 years one of the most important members of the Travancore Royal Stables. He is the leader of the State elephants, and by time-honoured practice, heads all State and temple processions in Trivandrum, carrying the Nijan flag on his howdah. According to Captain Norman Franklin, of the Franklin-Granville Expedition, who will shoot the film, nowhere else in the world can a more ideal "Star" be found to fill the chief role in an elephant film such as that proposed. Chandrasekharan's age is a matter of conjecture, but must be about 85. Despite this, however, he is in the prime of health. The stories told in Travancore of his chivalry will fill volumes.

Chandrasekharan has been selected to play the chief animal part in the film "Fil Nishin" of "He who Rides an Elephant", by the Franklin-Granville Expedition, after its organisers had looked over and tried many aspirants to that role. The story of the film is built round the exploits of an elephant and its mahout, and it has India's jungles for a backround.

An educational picture of Travancore will also be made by the Expedition, who are having the co-operation of the Government of Travancore in their endeavour. —A. P.

ANTI-HINDI-GURUMUKHI DRIVE

Sheikhupura Board Stops Grants To Schools

SHEIKHUPURA, June 10.

The district Board Sheikhupura has, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner who is the chairman of the Board stopped the annual allowance of about Rs. 400 which had hitherto been granted to all the schools under its control for arrangements made therein for the teaching of Gurmukhi language.

This has caused widespread discontent among the Sikhs and Hindus of the District and protest meetings have been held at various important centres such as Sharakpur, Sheikhpura, Bahlika, etc., and resolutions demanding restoration of the allowance were passed. It was asserted that the action of the Board will almost kill the study of the Punjabi language

A deputation of leading Sikhs is being arranged to wait upon the higher authorities in this connection.—United Press.

LITERACY TEST IN MADRAS CITY

Nearly 30,000 As Voters To Provincial Assembly

MADRAS, June 11

The total number of applicants enrolled as voters in the city for the Provincial Assembly under the literacy test till 10th June was 29, 350. Special facilities provided for the receipt of applications from persons under literacy test ceased to operate in the city from to-day, though the date for presentation of applications personally through specified officers is extended till 2nd July.—A.P.

HEALTH WEEK SHIELD WON BY BURMA

SIMLA, June 11.

The honour for the best celebration of a health week outside the British Isles during 1935 has fallen to Burma. The Royal Sanitary Institute has awarded its Bostock Hill Memorial Shield to the Burma provincial branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Rangoon. This great honour has hitherto never fallen to a society.

The adjudicators highly commended the lagos celebration and also considered entries from Pretoria and Port of Spain to be of a high standard.—A.P.

A Cuddalore message says that an old woman was burnt to death, as a sequel to a fire which destroyed a number of thatched houses in a village near Cuddalore. The woman was trying to save her belongings from the burning house when she was caught in the flames.

Professional Realising

Cotton Market Acts Well Despite Rains In Eastern Belt

TRADE BUYING

Forecast Of More Rain And Weekly Report Favourable

Bombay, June 11.

On Wednesday the New York cotton market was weak on rain in drought sections and bulls unloading during the early part of the day but later recovered partially by near covering.

Chicago wheat market steadied prior to issuance of Government report but cotton was somewhat lower partly under reactionary selling based on the belief that showers in the East were beneficial and technical position was easier.

Recent long liquidation mostly by professional Wall-Street operators influenced by reports of rain over the Eastern Belt was easily absorbed by trade and shorts. As pointed out at the moment the attention of the market is drawn towards consumption of raw cotton which continues on a satisfactory line.

The technical position of the market has also improved somewhat on liquidation and trade is anxious to buy as stocks of raw materials are low with mills.

The weekly weather report was favourable and further beneficial rains over the Eastern Belt are disregarded as the general feeling is bullish. We see no reason to change our opinion previously expressed of buying in all weak markets.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 10.91 on general and Wall-Street realising influenced by reports of rain over the Eastern Belt. There was a marked absence of any important buying and the undertone of the market was easy.

TRADE BUYING.

At the decline there was steady trade buying which improved prices by 6 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.97, which was the highest level for the day.

RENEWED REALISING.

As soon as trade demand was satisfied, there was renewed long liquidation and prices declined 8 points with October 10.89 which was the lowest level for the day.

STEADY TONE.

Later on the market was steady with a slightly better enquiry. Realising sales were well absorbed and the action of the market was good. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.79c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton fixtures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of four points. Spot cotton prices lost 10 points at 11.80c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 5.88. There was hedging and Continental liquidation on more favourable weather and uncertainties over the French political situation. There was some trade calling. Later on there was short covering on more bullish weather report and trade calling and straddle buying which absorbed hedging and long liquidation. The market closed quiet with prices unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.71d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one point. At the close July was quoted 5.09, October 5.11 and January 5.08.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures declined 2 to 7 points but spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 8.78d. Uppers futures closed 2 to 6 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed 9 to 5 points up while ashmouni futures closed one point up to 2 points down.

RELEASE OF COTTON.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Despite further rains in the Eastern belt and realising by Wall Street operators, the N. Y. market acted well considerable trade buying being in evidence. The Weekly Weather Report reads as follows:—

"Weather is warmer. There have been normal local showers in the East. Many places are not benefiting from the rain. There has been substantial rain in the North-West. Weather is droughty elsewhere. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas East progress is generally good except for permanent damage in North Georgia and parts of Carolina where there has been no relief. "The following cable is to hand from our Head-Office:—

"Weather generally favourable doubt further advance unless crop news becomes unfavourable suggest sales for quick turn." The latest cable from Washington through Reuters reads as follows:—

"There is a sharp division of opinion among cotton officials as to whether Government would be justified to release more than a million bales of the loan cotton. At present, chances seem to favour the cessation of releases but much depends upon the strength of the demand from mills. Those opposing further releases contend that Government is definitely committed to the million bale limit. Moreover, the remaining twelve cent loan cotton is of such low quality that it would be unprofitable for farmers to repossess much more at 25 points below the current spot price.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-18 a.m.) 10.97
New York October lowest (1-24 p.m.) ..... 10.89—08
Liverpool October highest ..... 5.89+02
Liverpool October lowest ..... 5.85—02

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Weekly Weather: With temporary relief East, week more favourable.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:

Wall Street profit taking rapidly absorbed, strengthening technical position. Substantial amount trade buying orders under the market. Further rains ignored. Would favour purchases on all good setbacks.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Business outlook more favourable. Trade prospects good. Trade buying most important feature. Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Recommend buying on declines.

New York: Wall Street operators realising well absorbed. Trade buying. Market acting well. Forecast of more rain over Eastern Belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 10.

July	11.64—00
October	10.95—02
December	10.90—04
January	10.91—04
March	10.91—04
May	10.93—04
Middling Spot	11.79—00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 10.

July	11.60+01
October	10.89—04
December	10.86—03
Middling Spot	11.80—10

NEW YORK.
New York 10.55 a.m.

July	11.64
October	10.94
December	10.90

NOON CALL:—
New York, June 10.

July	11.64
October	10.95
December	10.91

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 10.

June	6.32—00
July	6.22—00
August	6.08—00
September	5.97—00
October	5.87—00
November	5.79—00
December	5.78—00
January	5.78—00
February	5.77—00
March	5.77—00
April	5.77—00
May	5.77—00
Middling Spot	6.71—01

10-12 a.m. Quotations.
Liverpool, June 10.

July	6.22—00
October	5.88—00

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy, showers probable.

Central: Scattered thunder showers.

Western: Fair, little change in temperature.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 11

Despite a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled firm to-day on active buying by professional operators and prices recorded a further rise. There was scarcity of sellers and the undertone of the market was good.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 214 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 206 for Broach A/M delivery and prices advanced to Rs. 215/12 and to Rs. 207/4 respectively on active buying. New Crop months look attractive and we favour buying.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened at a rise of 2 points. In the local market there was some realising but the tone of the market was very steady.

Quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	215 4 0
Broach A/M.	206 12 0
Oomra July	199 12 0
Oomra D/J.	187 0 0
Bengal July	168 8 0
Bengal D/J.	149 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, June 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	182	178	173	169
Punjab	...	182	178	173	169
Oomra No. 3	210	207	204	200	...
C. P. No. 1	220	217	214	210	...
C.P. No. 2	216	213	210	206	...
Broach No. 2	...	220	217	214	210
Punjab-Ame.	...	231	228	225	221
Surat	...	256	253	250	246
Rajpipla	...	253	250	247	243
Navsari	...	262	259	256	252

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 11.

Bengal Superfine	175/177
Bengal Fine	172/174
Bengal F.G.	170/171
C.P. 1 Fine	210/212
C.P. 2 Fine	206/208
Arvi Fine	206/208
Ellichpur Fine	204/206
Berar Fine	202/203
Khamgaon Fine	202/203
Mulkapur Fine	195/198
Khandesh Fine	188/193
Jalna/Sailu	188/193
Burwah Sanavad	202/204
Mathia	178/183
Broach Fine	216/221
Dhollera	214/218
Punjab/American	219/224
Sindh-American	219/224
Cambodia	259/264
Compta	224/229
Westerns	204/214
Miraj	209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	247/250
Surat	252/254
Navsari	266/269
Kampala	339/341
Manza	314/319

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 11.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	982	208,571
Central India	819	263,839
Barsi and Nagar	413	164,901
Hyderabad-Gaorani	94	38,804
Berar	389	336,125
Central Provinces	51	89,629
Total Oomras	2,748	1,191,869
Dholera	449	205,628
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,979
Rajputana	2,316	89,263
Sind-Punjab	442	453,080
Broach	...	381,590
Coompta and Dharwar	1,149	72,281
Westerns-Northerns	1,900	46,069
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	329	14,698
Persian	...	9
American	102	23,559
Egyptian and African	1,801	200,294
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	11,236	2,740,826

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 4th June.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	350	455,542
Japan and China	5,296	1,145,179
Coast Ports	...	35,405
Up-country by Rail	...	171,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,906
Total	5,646	1,821,536

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 10.

July	8.52
October	8.43
November	8.47
January	8.40
March	8.37
May	8.35
June	8.35
Middling Spot	8.78

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 10.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.27
Fine (Good Staple)	5.42
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.57
OOMRA:—	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.19
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.26
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.48
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good, Fine and Superfine —Discontinued.	

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/4

LINSEED OIL
London, June 10

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
June sellers	24/6
July August sellers	24/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 10

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	7 3/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 11

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	367 1/8
Banks selling T T	365 1/8
Banks buying T T	362 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	572
Banks buying T T	582
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
10th instant	5.01 1/2
Japan/London	
11th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London	
11th instant	7.39
Hongkong/London	
11th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London	
11th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris	
10th instant	76.18
London/Belgium	
10th instant	29.68 1/2
London/Switzerland	
10th instant	15.50 1/2
London/Berlin	
10th instant	12.46
London/Stockholm	
10th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York	
10th instant	5.01 11/16
London Amsterdam	
10th instant	7.42 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold	
9th instant	£6-19-0
10th instant	£6-18-8 1/2
Silver London Ready	
9th instant	19 7/8
10th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward	
9th instant	19 15/16
10th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready	
9th instant	45
10th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos	
9th instant	3/4 p.c.
10th instant	3/4 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
9th instant	7/8 p.c.
10th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money: Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 11

Yesterday London gold prices declined 3 1/2d. to £6-18-8 1/2. London-Paris Exchange was 76.18 and Dollar-Sterling was quoted at 5.01 17/32. London silver market was quiet but steady at unchanged prices. New York silver was quoted 44 3/4 cents and Montreal quotations were 4 to 5 points up.

The local bullion market was quiet with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was scattered selling in silver. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1/2 3/8.

Ready silver	49 5 0
Ashad	49 6 0
Shrawan	49 8 0
Ready gold	34 5 3
Ashad	34 5 6
Shrawan	34 5 3

LONDON GOLD
London, June 10

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-18-8 1/2

U. S. WHEAT CROP

The U. S. A. Government Winter wheat estimate published on Wednesday after the close of the Chicago Wheat market was 482 million bushels against 464 million last month.

RESERVE BANK RATE

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 11

June	196.10
August	196.40+20
September	196.50+20
October	196.10+10
December	195.20—20

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY SATISTICS.
New York, June 10.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at All U.S. ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 135 October 131 at Cross Rate 5.01 17/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 214 Liverpool July 6.22 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 206 Liverpool May 5.77 Rs. 45 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 214 New York July 11.64 Rs. 44 at Cross Rate 5.01 17/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 206 New York May 10.93 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 17/32

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 11

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/2
3 per cent 1951/54	103/5
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/10
4 per cent 1943	110/14
4 per cent 1960/70	114/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/6
5 per cent 1939/44	108/5
5 per cent 1940/43	110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/12/6 and improved to Rs. 98/14 and closed at Rs. 98/12. Next settlement opened to-day and quotes 3 annas lower.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 10.

July	68 1/4d.
October	67 3/4d.
December	67 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 10.

July	do10.84 1/2
September	do10.85 1/8
December	do10.87 1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 10.

September	2.84+1.
December	2.79+1.
January	2.56+2.
May	2.56+1.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 8 0
Shipment June	4 0 6
Shipment July-Sept.	4 0 0
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	3 15 6
Kesar	13 5 0
Saraya	13 2 0
Harinagar	13 0 0
Ramkola	12 6 0
Samastipur	12 7 0
Java Spot	F.3.80

CONDITION OF CANADA WHEAT CROP

The latest Government report on condition of Canada Wheat Crop is as under:—

	Winter	Spring
1936	95 p.c.	95 p.c.
1935	88 p.c.	97 p.c.
1934	45 p.c.	79 p.c.
1933	95 p.c.	99 p.c.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 10

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	144 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	100 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9th June	6,522
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,729,590
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,254,730
Increase	474,860

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.F. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 10-6-36	6960000	4316000
Receipts Yesterday 10-6-36	5000	1000
Exports to date 10-6-36	5849000	4542000
Stock at Ports 5-6-36	1603000	1576000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-6-36	1551000	268000
Stock at Liverpool 4-6-36	714000	680000
Visible Supply 5-6-36	4251000	4115000
Quantity in sight 5-6-36	12024000	7874000
Quantity out of sight 5-6-36	10879000	9077000

BOMBAY METALS.
Bombay, June 11.

Electrolytic copper	£40-10-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-10-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38-12-0

Tone:—Very steady.

Professional Buying In Active Shares

STEELS, BURMAS AND CEMENTS FIRM

Sudden Spurt In Prices; Mill Shares Neglected

BOMBAY, June 11.

The local Share Bazar was quiet during the early part of the day with scattered selling and prices recorded a small decline from the opening level. Business was slow and the market was dull.

During the last half an hour, there was sudden spurt in prices on professional buying in active scrips. There was absence of any selling and prices registered a sharp rise.

The market was particularly firm in Tata Steel and Cement shares. Hydro Electric shares were very steady. Among cements Indian Cement was leading but owing to depression in the textile industry, cotton mill shares remained neglected.

Tata Steel deferreds opened at Rs. 680 and after declining to Rs. 667 advanced to Rs. 686-4 and Ordinary shares rose to Rs. 178-4 Bombay Burma shares declin 1 to Rs. 425 on disappointment over dividend but active buying improved prices to Rs. 435 Indian Cements rose to Rs. 521-4.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, June 11

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	661 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	140 0
100 Central India	223 12
100 Colaba	116 4
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	115 10
100 Gokak	158 12
1000 Hindustan	1620 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	201 4
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	705 0
250 Modern	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
100 New Great	107 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2025 0
50 Simplex	62 8
100 Swadeshi	154 6
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1170 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	110 4
25-50 Central	33 10
500 Imperial	1562 8
125-100 Im. Conty.	389 6
50-100 India	130 4
100 Reserve Bank	131 8
5 Union	5-8-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 4
70 Gwalior	121 4
160 Indian	521 4
40 Katni Defd.	2300 0
100 Katni Ord.	385 0
75 Okha	275 10
10 Punjab	26 14
100 Shahabad	493 12
70 United	139 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 14
15-75 New India	41 4
200 Oriental	4970 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1617 8
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bom. Tram.	158 2
100 Bombay Suburban	176 4
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245. 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	174 11

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, June 11

Century	136 133 136 140
Bombay Dyeing	670 662 665 650 660 661/4
Kohinoor	201 198 200 201/4
Central India	223 217 223
New Great	110 116 117
Simplex	62
Swadeshi	157 152 154/6
Bundi	37/2 37/4
I Cement	510 513 511 516 510 520 518 521
Punjab	26/10 26/14
Shahabad	490 492 491 493 492 493/12
Andhra	1610 1605 1615 1610 1617
Tata Hydro	174/6 175 174/11
Tata Power	1592 1600 1597 1606 1595 1610 1612
Tram Ord	157/8 158/2
T Steel Defd	677 675 681 667 682 680 686 685
T Steel Ord	175/8 177 175/4 176/12 177/12 178/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref	170
Bellapur	181 180 181
B Steam	291
B Burma	427 431 428 435 426 434 435

1000 Tata Power	1612 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	905 0
100 C. Province	97 4
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	85 0
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500 Tapty Valley	785 0
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	37 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	685 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	178 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	228 12
50 Belapur Sugar	181 4
250 Bombay Steam	291 4
125 Bombay Burma	435 0
50 Bombay Burma Con.	150 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5 6 3
50 Bombay Telephone	112 8
100 Indian Bleaching	111 14
100 Indian Radio Defd.	553 12
100 Indian Radio Ord.	545 0
1000 Port Canning	570 0
15 Scindia	19 0
30 Premier Construction	84 0
25 Tata Oil	19 2
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c Vishnu	620 0

Better Inquiry In Yarn Market

SOUTHERN MILLS LOWER PRICES

Bombay, June 10

Inquiries in the yarn market have increased to some extent during the week under review as a result of very steady cotton prices and consequent increase in their quotations by the local mills. Actual business resulting however is very limited in as much as it is reported that some of the upcountry mills have continued sales at comparatively much lower prices without taking into consideration the recent sharp rise in cotton prices. It is reported from southern Indian markets that some of the mills have lowered their rates after the recent rise in cotton and have been ready and willing to book orders even for distant deliveries at the same rates. It is quite natural therefore that the rates quoted by local mills do not at all suit the upcountry buyers and it is not surprising that no sales of importance have been possible by the mills. Dealers have been able to make some sales from their stocks at their previous limits, but are not able to replace these yarns from the mills who have been showing rather firm attitude on account of the rise in spot cotton. Demand from consuming centres continues very limited and no business is possible when even slightly higher prices are quoted. The future tendency continues uncertain as yet.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no change to report in this class of yarns. There have been various enquiries for Manchester crop yarns from some of the mills but on account of much difference in prices no business of importance as yet materialized. In bundle yarns business is practically at a standstill.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Some slight improvement has been in evidence during the week in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns except in case of mercerised yarns where there has been no improvement on account of heavy arrivals and limited demand from consuming centres. Speculative activities in this class of yarns have now subsided and in spite of comparatively much higher prices quoted by Japanese makers prices in the local market continue lower in parity due to overbought condition of the market. In case of twofold yarns the undertone has improved on account of small stocks and limited arrivals. The tendency seems to be slightly better. Sampin has shown further improvement, whereas exchange remains steady.

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the prices of Italian syndicate. Sales of syndicate goods are also very small as there are no popular deniers available from stock. As regards Japanese art silk yarn prices have remained practically unchanged during the week. Some of the dealers have been offering to sell Japanese yarns at somewhat lower prices probably due to the fear of the removal of Italian Sanctions after the 15th of this month by the Committee of the League of Nations. On the other hand the Japanese Spinners have been keeping rather firm attitude and do not show inclination to press sales or to accept any offers at lower prices. Sales of cloth in the consuming districts continue satisfactory and stocks everywhere are not large. The future tendency is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

In spite of firm cotton, sales of cloth produced by handloom weavers are not yet satisfactory and stocks are reported to have accumulated in almost all consuming districts. No wonder therefore that any substantial improvement in demand is not forthcoming in spite of many other favourable conditions. Most of the recent inquiries are of a speculative nature and more or less dependent upon the fluctuations in the cotton market. The future outlook is not yet hopeful.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936

Drop The Pilot & Save India's Fair Name

Sewell Convicted Out Of His Own Mouth

By Our Cricket Correspondent

Cricket enthusiasts in this country get much amusement from reading the paradoxical statements of E. H. D. Sewell on cricket topics. During the last M.C.C. visit his vapourings earned the soubriquet of Sewellisms.

I am not in the least surprised that he has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. The Indian skipper has proved such a hopeless failure that his most ardent admirers have now begun to sit up and take notice. The English press without exception have criticised the placing of the field and the handling of the Indian bowling.

If this does not denote deficient captaincy, then I wonder (with apologies to Sewell) what does.

This self-constituted adviser of the Indian team says it is a futile policy to swop horses in mid-stream. Should we permit the tourists to disgrace the name of Indian cricket through bad leadership, just to save Vizzy's feelings?

Rusty Memory

We have a perfect right to criticise the captain if he has been proved unfit for his job, and to talk of bad sportsmanship is an easy way of clouding the issue.

Sewell's knowledge of cricket history is a bit rusty.

He says,

"when England lost five successive Tests against Australia there was never a solitary whisper in England calling for the replacement of J. W. H. T. Douglas, even from those who originally disagreed when he was made captain."

It may be news to him to be told that Bob Wyatt was pilloried in the 'sporting' English press when England lost the rubber against the West Indies in 1935. That's why the English selectors are searching for a new captain against the Australians for the next series of tests.

In 1921 Lionel Tennyson replaced the late Johnny Douglas as captain against the victorious Aussies, after the latter had led the side in the first two games.

So much for cricket history, now Sewell who finds no fault with Vizzy's captaincy says in "The Times of India":—"Let the agitators do something useful and, with the Nawab of Bhopal's permission, pay the expenses of sending Bhaya, Naoomal, Gopaldas and Nazir Ali, to help retrieve the situation which can still be saved. I have just backed India to win one Test with the present team providing I am permitted to select it and write the batting order."

Rather Intriguing

Why E. H. D. should desire to select the Indian Test team and arrange the batting order when Vizzy is there is rather intriguing. Perhaps after all Sewell has no confidence in the Indian captain but for reasons best known to himself, prefers to make absurd suggestions, which invite ridicule.

The opinion of Major Brittain-Jones counts for nothing. He is the gentleman who told Reuter previously that C. S. Nayudu would not be sent for. The Indore all-rounder is already on his way to strengthen the team. Blaming the weather for the defeats sustained is rank bad sportsmanship.

Blaming The Weather

This is what the "Daily Herald" recently said of the tourists:—

The All-India players are not causing much commotion in cricket circles. Beaten at Worcester, and sharing honours with the Dark Blues, they were forced to follow-on by Somerset.

They could not complain of the weather at Taunton, where their batting was most unenterprising. "Farmer" Gimblett, the big hitter is not in the forefront of bowlers—he took eight wickets last year—but he "tied up" their batsmen during his first spell, and when he retired had the following figures: O. 10, M. 7, R. 5, W. 1.

Later, Hawkins, who only bowled three overs last year, took four wickets for four runs in 12 balls. Such poor resistance to second-rate bowlers is not a promising sign for the All-India side in the Tests.

Lost Interest

I had occasion to remark in my last article that Englishmen are losing all interest in the Indian tour. The London Correspondent of "The Statesman" in the issue of June 9 says:—

Our Indian visitors must wonder at the vagaries of a climate which produces summer and winter conditions in a single week. It is to be regretted that All-India has not captured public imagination to any marked extent. This incident will indicate the impression that they have created. I asked the manager of a well-known agency if the tourists stimulated photo sales. He gave an emphatic negative "They have been beaten so frequently and so decisively," he said, "that it is scarcely worth while following them." However, it is encouraging to be able to record that there are observers who contend that we shall yet see All-India doing much better things.

"CAPTAIN NOT TO BLAME"

Dr. Subbarayan On Indian Team's Failure

MADRAS, June 11.

Dr. Subbarayan, President of the Madras Cricket Association interviewed regarding a London report that Indians are clamouring for the replacement of Vizianagram as captain by Naidu or Wazirali said: "The team has certainly not done as well as one expected them to do when they left India. I don't think it fair to lay the blame at the door of the captain. It only proves that India has a long way to travel before she can take her place in the arena of international cricket. We certainly have several players who are up to the international standard but the team as a whole has proved a disappointment

"I quite realise that casualties and weather have handicapped the team but at the same time, it must be said that the standard of cricket attained by the Indian team in England has certainly been below par. I hope that with more experience of English cricket and real summer weather, the team in its future matches will render better account of itself.

I certainly agree with Mr. Brittain Jones that it is unfair for us to ridicule our own team which after all has been chosen by the controlling authority for cricket in India. I am reminded in this connection of the doings of the Australian team in 1909 under the captaincy of Noble whom the Australians consider as the best captain. This team did rather poorly in the beginning of the season, though not as poorly as Indians have done during the present tour, and actually lost the first test match by ten wickets, but later they proved a fine combination and won the Rubber by winning the second and third tests and drawing in the last two. Therefore, I still hope that the Indian team will show better form and be successful at least in winning one of the test matches.—A.P.

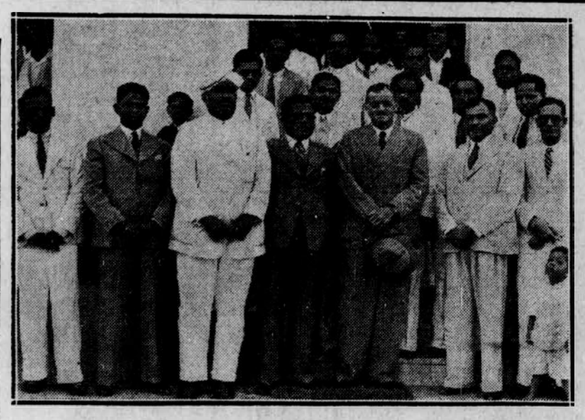
OLD CAMBRIDGE BLUE OPTIMISTIC

Indian Team Would Fare Better On Hard Wicket

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. B. E. Lagden, old Cambridge Blue and President of the Bengal and Assam Cricket Control Board, said to the Associated Press, "It is most unfair to criticise the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. The weather has been against the Indian team. Obviously they have not yet struck form. When the wicket will be hard the Indian side will do very much better than they have been doing on a soft wicket. I would suggest that the Team should be given all support. We must encourage them by our support and not depress them by our criticism".

Mr. Lagden added that if the Touring Team were in need of any more players just as they have requisitioned the services of C. S. Nayudu he should like to see K. Bose, a Calcutta player, to be called. K. Bose is likely to solve the problem of the opening batsmen.—A.P.



Mr. I. H. Taunton (3rd from right), the Municipal Commissioner, opened the South Indian Free Dispensary at King's Circle, Matunga, on Wednesday evening.

Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lalubhai, O.B.E., has been appointed Collector, Salt Revenue.

GREATEST FOLLOWER OF MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Abbas Tyabji at a public meeting held this evening at the local Congress House.

Various speakers eulogised his services to the country and called him the greatest follower of Mahatma Gandhi. A suitable condolence resolution was passed.—A.P.

FILLIPINO FLIERS TAKE OFF FOR INDIA

RANGOON, June 11.

Two Fillipino fliers, Antonio Arnaiz and Juan Calvo, who are on a good-will flight from Manilla to Madrid, landed at Mingaladon aerodrome yesterday afternoon and took off for India at 7-15 this morning.

Later:—The Fillipino fliers landed at Bassein at 9 a.m. and landed at Akyab at 11-25 a.m.—A. P.

DEMELLO WISE AFTER EVENT

NEW DELHI, June 11.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, Hon. Secretary, Indian Cricket Control Board, in an interview to the Associated Press said he was sure that no cricket institution or sportsman would collectively or individually subscribe to the kind of criticism made in the report about Indian captaincy.

"We in India are certainly depressed about the performance of the Indian team in England, and I feel sure the captain is no less conscious of the position than others. The weather has not been very kind and there have been many casualties. The defeats of the team, Mr. De Mello attributed to lack of initial training such as the 1932 team had under the guidance of the Maharaja of Patiala, prior to its departure.

In future, he said, every team would have at least a month's training before going abroad. He added: "grieved as we are at the poor performances of the team, we have faith and confidence in the Captain and every member of the Team, because we know they are conscious of the responsibility each of them has of upholding the prestige of India which was so creditably won by our team under the captaincy of His Highness the Maharaja of Porbander in 1932."—A.P.

ANOMALY MUST BE REMOVED

Need For Recognition Of Indian Veterinary Training

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 9.

At the time when the cry of "Educated unemployed" is rending the air, it may seem curious that there should actually be dearth of candidates for the coveted Service. Such, however, is the case with the Indian Army Veterinary Corps. For four vacancies, only three candidates have come forward, and there are fifteen more vacancies for the coming five years. The main difficulty is that the degree of the Indian colleges does not, in the opinion of the Army Authorities, come up to the required standard. Something has, therefore, to be done to whip up the Provincial Government and make them raise the standard of training in Indian colleges.

HARDLY FAIR.

It seems hardly fair that even for the minimum qualification, Indian students should be obliged to spend five years in England at a cost of £2,000. In the meantime, it is the duty of the Government to offer scholarships to Indian students to enable them to proceed to England for the training and also negotiate with the Veterinary colleges in England for securing suitable concessions to graduates of Indian colleges. Also it is very desirable that bodies like the Inter-Universities Board should study the scope of the employment offered by such useful lines as Veterinary Science and give timely advice to students seeking new careers.

TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Central And Provincial Representatives To Confer

SIMLA, June 11.

The Viceroy will open the forthcoming meeting of the Transport Advisory Council which opens at Simla on July 13th. The meeting will be attended by representatives of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The former's representatives will include Sir Frank Noyce, Sir James Grigg, Muhamed Zafrullah, and Sir Guthrie Russell while the Provincial representatives will include Ministers for Communications and Technical experts.—A.P.

Railway Finance Commission

SIMLA, June 11.

P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, left Simla, today for Bombay and Madras and returns to headquarters by June 22

During the tour Mr. Rau will discuss a number of questions with Railway Agents in Bombay and Madras.—A.P.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

Terrible Famine In Betul District

Large Number Of People Dying Of Starvation

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

A report just received from Betul, a district in the Central Provinces, says that a terrible famine has broken out there and people are dying in large numbers owing to starvation. Tales of people selling their little sons and daughters for a few coppers are being told by people who have escaped here from the pangs of hunger. Betul presents a grim spectacle of poverty, starvation and mortality according to them.

Bhau, a 'Korku' of village Bad-gaon tensil in Betul had no food to eat for eight days continuous-ly. On the ninth day a Malguzar gave him some grains. But beforeit could be boiled he collapsed.

A 'gond' woman of village Dhudia Badgaon in Betul district being unable to bear the pangs of starvation parted with her baby to a Station Master for a rupee.

Crops of Betul district had been totally damaged on account of the recent hailstorm and this has resulted in the inevitable famine, which is raging in its full fury in the district.—United Press.

OTTAWA AND AFTER

Move For A Stop-Gap Agreement

SIMLA, June 11.

There appears to be a possibility of a stopgap arrangement being entered into between India and the United Kingdom, to cover the period between the termination of the Ottawa Agreement and the execution of a fresh agreement.

It is presumed from Mr. Walter Runciman's talks to Lancashire men that the British Government desires to have a fresh agreement mutually beneficial to both countries, and that the British Government is closely examining the matter. No active steps for negotiating fresh agreements are likely in the immediate future.

The programme seems to be for the Government of India first to negotiate an indo-Japanese Cotton Agreement.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary goes on leave to England after the Indo-Japanese negotiations are concluded. As he is fully acquainted with the Indian case over the Ottawa agreement he may be expected to talk matters over with the Board of Trade in London, regarding the Stopgap arrangements, and a plan for negotiatng a fresh trade agreement and venue for talks and the personnel to conduct negotiations.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story

Inspector Wade In "A King By Night"

Watch For New Story On Saturday

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